INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1068

PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIV NO. 5 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

800 MILLION FRANC LOAN TO SOVIET

N.R.A. Gets Another Knock On Head!

Supreme Court Rules A. A. A. Is Unconstitutional

ROOSEVELT'S BUDGET MESSAGE

U. S. Public Debt Expected To Reach Record Of 31,000 Million Dollars

(SPECIAL CABLE)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

The Supreme Court rules the original Agricultural Adjustment Administration as unconstitutional.

THE VERDICT

The Supreme Court's decision was declared by six votes to three. Referring to the amendment to the Agricultural Administration Act Mr. Justice Roberts, delivering judgment said that it made no difference as the Congress could not ratify something which it had no power to do originally.

The Congress might redistribute the entire industrial population if this Act was upheld and the United States could destroy local Self-Government."

'CARTE BLANCHE' TO 'CHANGE PRESIDENT

(SPECIAL CABLE)
NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

In connection with the Supreme Court decision the Board of Managers have empowered the President of the New York Cotton Exchange to close at his discretion.

BANK-HEAD ACT TO BE INVALIDATED?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6

The decision of the Supreme Court that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is unconstitutional invalidates the crop control programmes affecting wheat, rice, tobacco, maize sugar-beet, sugarcane, jute, peanuts, cotton and hogs.

The decision was so forceful that it leaves no doubt that the Bankhead Cotton Control Act, on which the Court is also to give a decision, will also be declared invalid.

It also appears to eliminate the Kerr Smith Tobacco Act.

Judgment was by a majority decision, six judges taking the view that the Administration was unconstitutional and three judges taking the contrary view.—Indian Allied News.

HEAVY BLOW TO ROOSEVELT REGIME

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

One of the heaviest blows yet dealt at the present administration was delivered to-day when the Supreme Court pronounced the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as unconstitutional. The Ruling destroys both the original Agricultural Adjustment Act and the amended Act.

The Congress amended the original Act in the last session. The measure was brought into being to raise the prices of farm products by subsidising farmers and encouraging them to restrict the output of the crops stock.

The administration claimed to have raised the farmers' income by 220 million sterling in the year. —Reuter's Special.

U. S. SUPREME COURT VERDICT

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

Although the local cotton market was officially closed at 2-30 p.m. as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Manubhai Deokaran Nanjee of Messrs. Deokaran Nanjee and Co., business was transacted on a wide scale throughout the afternoon and till late at night.

Price fluctuations were erratic on account of the spread of various rumours regarding the decision by the U. S. Supreme Court regarding the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Broach cotton for April/May delivery which was quoted at Rs. 216/8 at 2-30 p.m. eased off to Rs. 213/13 at 9-30 p.m. but thereafter steadily rose to Rs. 220/12, on feverish short covering owing to the reported rise of 16 points in New York cotton price despite an adverse decision by the Supreme Court. There was again a reactionary setback to Rs. 217/8 with New York futures about 8 points up at midnight.

Silver for Posh delivery was quoted at Rs. 51/10 after declining to Rs. 51/0 at night.

SILVER AGREEMENT REACHED

(SPECIAL CABLE)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

Mr. Morgenthau reported that "a mutually satisfactory agreement" has been reached at the silver conferences with Suarez.

U. S. BUDGET ESTIMATES

(SPECIAL CABLE).
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

A deficit of 3,234 million dollars during the fiscal year ending 30th June 1936 is forecast by President Roosevelt in his budget message to the Congress, which is a decrease of 1,300 million dollars on the estimate when the budget was introduced. The improvement was due to the decrease of expenditure and increase in the tax receipts, thanks to the economic recovery.

For the year ending 30th June 1937 it is estimated that the deficit would be reduced to 1,098 millions owing to further decreases in the expenditure and increase in tax yields the revenue being 5,654 millions and the expenditure 6,752 millions.

This, however, does not include the new appropriations for relief work which is expected to total 500 millions. The gross public debt is expected to reach the record of 31,000 millions by June 1936.

The estimates show an increase of about 200 millions for fighting forces in order "to bring the navy to the treaty strength and to provide replacements, improved equipment and additional personnel for the army." The estimates assume that the Government would be able to continue to collect the processing taxes, the legality of which is now under the review of the Courts.

Mystery Of Pacific Islands

THE HIDDEN WIRELESS STATION

Jap. Delegate X-Rayed By Mandates Commission

(SPECIAL CABLE).
GENEVA, Jan. 6.

The misgivings as regards the carrying out of the terms of the Japanese mandate over the Pacific Islands were reflected in the searching cross-examination of Mr. Ito the accredited representative of Japan, at the recent session of the Mandates Commission, details of which were published to-day.

It is stated that Mr Ito was questioned for two days regarding every branch of activity in the Islands particularly with reference to the petition of Herr Richard Voight, the German who alleged that when he visited the Islands for health reasons, he was subjected to intolerable suspicion and vexatious supervision by the Japanese authorities and his freedom was restricted to such an extent that the hotel on Island Gruk at which he stayed became more than a prison.

M. Rappard, the Swiss member of the Commission who prepared the report stated that Japan denied Herr Voight's allegations but, M. Rappard added that information supplied did not seem wholly satisfactory. Questioned as regards the defence of the Islands, Mr. Ito stated that there were no soldiers or sailors there. He also promised to obtain for the next meeting information as to why one of the largest wireless stations in the world had not been shown on the map, although many public services were marked.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

Eden Elected President

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Jan. 6.

Capt. Anthony Eden has been elected President of the Naval Conference in succession to Sir Samuel Hoare when business was resumed this afternoon on the conclusion of the holiday recess. It is understood that the French delegation made a strong appeal for exchange of information on building programmes every year.

FRENCH PROPOSAL

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Qualitative limitation, as distinct from quantitative, has made its first appearance at the Naval Conference this afternoon. After the Japanese had criticised the British proposals the French spokesman submitted that a new plan requiring all the signatories and Germany to notify their naval building programme annually through the League and suggesting a reduction in the size of battleships and cruisers.

The conference adjourned until Wednesday to enable the delegations to elaborate the details of the various proposals.—Reuter's Special.

BELGIAN ARMS FOR ABYSSINIA

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6

Belgium has enormously increased her exports of war materials to Abyssinia, according to figures which have been published to-day.

In November 1935 Belgium exported war materials to Abyssinia to the value of £15,500. The average monthly value of these exports during 1934 was £1,000.—Indian Allied News.

EARLY DECISION BY FRENCH GOVT.

PARIS, Jan. 6.

It is semi-officially announced that the French Government is considering an 800 million franc loan to the Soviet to be set off by the increase of Russian purchases in France.

The final decision will be taken by the Cabinet at an early date.

The Franco-Soviet Trade Treaty being signed to-day, renews the treaty of 1934 with slight modifications.

Henceforth the Soviet purchases must be paid in cash while it is provided that the Soviet orders from France shall not exceed in value that of the French imports from Russia.—Reuter's Special.

STATES AND FEDERATION

Gaekwar Demands Unfettered Internal Autonomy

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, Jan. 5.

Grand magnificent scenes were witnessed at the banquet held tonight in honour of the Viceregal visit in the Luxmivilas Palace.

Maharaja Gaekwar in the course of his speech stated that Lord Willingdon realised the surge of national sentiments and that constitutional ambition was inevitable and the Home Government found Lord Willingdon convinced of the necessity of conceding to India a liberal measure of Responsible Government. Lord Willingdon had indeed been a great servant and true "Friend" of India. After referring to the welfare of his subjects as his primary consideration the Maharaja stated in all matters outside the Federal sphere the states should

INTERNATIONAL SPIES
Read All About Them On Page 6.

have unfettered autonomy. Deploring the curse of communalism spreading throughout the land he expressed that the insistent need was for a broad-minded leadership and universal toleration. Discussing the relations with the Tributary States and Estates His Highness proposed a scheme based on two principles, namely, the powers and privileges should on no account be reduced but on the other hand their financial position should be strengthened by the abolition of tributes fixed on no logical basis and unequal in their incidence; secondly, the interests of good Government and economic development in this part of India should be furthered.

Lord Willingdon replying congratulated the Maharaja on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee and referred to the satisfactory sixty years' continued material and moral progress of the state of administration of State which was on high level and built on sure foundation.

STOP PRESS

U. S. MILITARY ADVISER FOR ABYSSINIA.

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 6.

It is understood that the American military adviser, who is succeeding the Swedish Colonel Virgin, is arriving here to-night.

The name of the American has not been announced.—Indian Allied News.

Egyptian United Front Demand

BRITISH GOVT.'S ATTITUDE

Will Depend On Lampson's Report On Situation

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The close personal attention of Mr. Eden is being given to the whole problem raised by the Egyptian United Front for the resumption of negotiations on the basis of the 1930 draft treaty.

The British Government's consideration of this latest development is undoubtedly sympathetic. As indicated in a recent message to Premier Nessim Pasha, Mr. Eden feels the importance of the issues raised calls for full and mature reflection before the matter is discussed by the Cabinet and a decision reached.

The British Government is in communication with Sir Miles Lampson who is naturally forming contact with Premier Nessim Pasha. It is expected that Sir Miles Lampson will send an appreciation of the whole situation, particularly the many complicated factors which will be involved in the resumption of negotiations. This appreciation will naturally play an important part in the considerations on which Government will base its ultimate decision.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND FOREIGN LENDING

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Jan. 6.

A strong case has been made out for the resumption of foreign lending by the "Financial Times" which bases its argument on the fact that Britain is now recovering her position as a creditor nation. The 1935 trade returns are expected to reveal a net favourable balance of about 30 million sterling which is the minimum yearly surplus that can be expected under the present trade recovery, thus resulting in the possibility of an influx of gold to Britain.

Unless the United Kingdom wishes to copy the United States in the acquisition of gold while also shunning the responsibility of a creditor country, now is the time to relax the precautions relative to foreign lending. Although we did not lend abroad during the past four years, surely, now is the favourable moment to resume at least upto an yearly maximum our favourable trade balance. Even if a completely free capital market is operated, the permission is unlikely to be abused in view of the lesson already learnt by investors and the market.

The suggested Treasury ban on foreign lending, if lifted, might be reapplicable when the sterling might be needing protection.

DEHRA DUN ACADEMY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

The results of the competitive examination for entrance to the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun held in Delhi in October 1935 are published. The following candidates were successful subject to passing the necessary medical test in obtaining the vacancies offered:—Shumbhoo Narain Bhatia (U. P.); Purshottamlal Chopra (U. P.); Drishna Chadra Sharma (U. P.); Keshavadatt Pande (U. P.); Kehshab Chander Khanna (N. W. F. P.); Yagya Bhushan Gulati (Bombay); Prithipal Singh (Punjab); Avinidar Singh Badi (Punjab); Amir Alan Ali (Bengal); Ram Adharloomba (Burma); Jaichand Kapur (Gwalior State); Anant Shanker Naravane (Bombay); Premkumar Sahgal (Punjab); Sureshchandra Pandit (Punjab) and Surendar Singh (U.P.).

Jawahar Responds To Call Of Duty

WILL ATTEND LUCKNOW CONGRESS

Deep Mental Struggle Eased By Wife's Courage

(From Our Own Correspondent).
BADENWEILER, Dec. 30.
(By Air Mail).

Mrs. Kamala Nehru's condition remains very serious. She has, however, got over the acute crisis that set in days back. She is again in full consciousness and continue to take a lively interest in affairs. Her general state, however, is extremely weak and this background keeps the situation one for grave anxiety.

Pandit Nehru is also for the while staying at the Sanatorium to be in close and constant attendance. Untiringly he has been keeping a careful watch on Mrs. Kamala Nehru. He himself looks somewhat pulled down and is facing the severe strain with impressive calmness, retaining keen attention at the same time steadily on general affairs and especially on developments and circumstances relating to India Pandit Nehru may move this week again to his private residence close by the Sanatorium.

JAWAHAR'S DECISION.

From conversations I had with him, I gathered, that the Pandit is almost sure to leave for India in time for the forthcoming annual session of the Indian National Congress. In the course of a statement referring to this he himself put the position briefly more or less as follows:—

"Many may point to personal affairs, some very close and serious, involving keeping away from important events of a public nature. I myself am now faced with having to make a most difficult decision, with a deep personal concern pressing strongly and an important public occasion urging active duties. The position is not an easy one. Kamala's condition is one for closest anxiety. But there are occasions and situations when one cannot neglect wider tasks and duties. One who is actively associated with a movement of close significance for large numbers cannot shirk certain [illegible] especially of

[redacted]

publishing houses in London.

"KHARTOUM" SALVAGED

71 Mail Bags And Parcels Recovered

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 6.

The "City of Khartoum" has been salvaged and 71 mail bags and parcels have been recovered. Most of them can be delivered. —Reuter.

SATYAGRAHA DAY BY DAY

Fourth Batch Of Five Sikhs Arrested

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

The fourth batch of five Sikhs who offered Satyagraha this morning against the ban on 'kirpan' under the leadership of Sardar Antar Singh, Bar-at-Law, of Gujranwala, were arrested while they were going on pilgrimage to various Gurdwaras on Circular Road, carrying 'kirpans'.

Earlier a diwan was held in Gurdwara Derasahib wherein speeches were made on religious sanctity attributed to 'kirpan' according to the Sikh faith.

The arrested persons will be tried in the Central Jail to-day along with those arrested yesterday.—United Press.

Rs. 3000
CASH PRIZES
'RAW PRODUCTS' COMPETITION
Entry Coupons in Sunday issues of 22nd and 29th December 1935 and 5th January 1936.
CLOSING DATE 10th JANUARY 1936.
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

7. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted for European tour attractive girls to learn Indian dancing for engagement with famous dancer on world tour. State age, height, weight and enclose photo to Box No. 5439 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Civil Engineer for Dharampur State. Apply stating qualifications, minimum pay, experience, nationality and age with testimonials to Revenue Member State Council, Dharampur State (Dist. Surat). (2406).

Wanted a qualified Anglo-Indian Sick Nurse in mofussil, one proficient in midwifery preferred. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience and lowest terms with and without boarding and lodging with copies of testimonials if any to Box No. 2399, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Anglo-Indian Governess in mofussil. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience and lowest terms with and without boarding and lodging with copies of testimonials if any to Box No. 2400, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Bombay representative for Swarajya Newspaper, Delhi. Address Dewan Shambhu Nath Chopra, Proprietor, c/o Postmaster, Bombay. (2402).

Wanted Editor for a Daily and Weekly English-Gujarati. Must be conversant with East African politics. Apply stating age, qualifications and salary required. To the Proprietor, "Tanganyika Opinion", P. O. Box 455, Dar-es-Salaam, (Tanganyika Territory). (5433.)

Wanted—Branch Secretary, Capable and Energetic, for Equity Insurance Co., Ltd., The Mall, Lucknow, for Bombay Presidency. Apply stating experience and expectation of Business to The Bankers Syndicate, Managing Agents. (2377).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Dighe's New French Classes for Matriculation and Senior Cambridge now formed; address:—Hanuman Terraces, near Pathe. (5430).

Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping! Expert tuition. Moderate fees. Success guaranteed. Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (5421).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

10 Monthly 16-Rupee-Instal-ments Liquidate 150-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5403.)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Money Making Books! 3,000 For-mulas Rs. 3/4, 1,000 Trade secrets Re. 1/8. Gujarat Commercial Works, (6/BW) Sanand, Ahmedabad. (5431).

73 AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

118. TAILORING

Make Money. Learn Tailoring and cutting and be independent. Particulars with Scholarship etc., on three annas. National Technical College of India Ltd., Dadar, Bombay. (5432).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

For Sale—Alphonso mango gar-den on main Road near Bulsar Station, Surat District. Apply Box No. 5437, "Bombay Chronicle"

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

DINNER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

BARODA COLLEGE past Graduates, who intend to join the above Dinner, in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations, are invited to send their names, addresses and contributions before the 9th of January, 1936, to the Secretary, Dr. T. N. Mehta, Jubilee Science Institute, Baroda College, Baroda. Minimum contribution is Rs. 5 though larger contribution will be gratefully accepted. (2415).

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the two posts of Weights and Measures Inspectors on Rs. 100—5/2—150 + Rs. 5 cycle allowance per mensem each. The qualifications prescribed for these posts are as under:—

1. Graduate of a recognised University in Electrical Engineering or in Mechanical Engineering or in Physics and Mathematics: or

2. Second or first class diploma holder (L.M.E. or L.E.E.) of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay or that of the College of Engineering, Poona, or the N.E.D. College of Engineering, Karachi, in Electrical Engineering or and Mechanical Engineering.

3. He must be able to speak, read and write English and Gujarati.

The candidates possessing the above qualifications should apply to the undersigned, stating their age, qualifications, caste, previous experience, etc., on or before the 12th January, 1936. The selected candidates will be required to undergo training for at least two months in the Bombay Weights and Measures Department. Copies of testimonials, if any, not more than three in number, may be submitted along with the applications.

I.R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
2410.

5th WEEK

HIND KESARI

PUNJAB-KA-BETA

A HORSE WITH SUPER HORSE—SENSE.

SUPER

IT'S A SENSATION!

By Now, Thousands are Raving About

THE GREATEST MUSICAL FILM EVER SEEN!

BROADWAY MELODY OF 1936

BROADWAY MELODY OF 1936

with the world's greatest female Tap-Dancer

ELEANOR POWELL

and 14 other Stars

JACK BENNY, JUNE KNIGHT SID SILVER, UNA MERKEL and others.

in BOMBAY'S
—Most Comfortable
—Best Equipped

THEATRE, HOME of M-G-M FILMS.

CENTRAL
CENTRAL
CENTRAL

Near ALBLESS BAUG—Charni Rd. Just Off QUEEN'S Road.

Daily Three Shows: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

PLANS OPEN at the THEATRE

Book YOUR SEATS Now!

Prices inclusive of TAX:—
Rs. 3-6; 2-4; 1-2 (Reserved); Annas 9 and As. 4.

SAD SONG OF WAILINGS OF OPPRESSED AND FALLEN WOMEN

BHARAT LAXMI PICTURES, (CALCUTTA)

Presents
A SOCIAL HIT

BALIDAN

Direction:—
Sjt. PRAFULLA ROY.

Starring:—
LEELA, Parvati, Deo Bala, Indubala (H.M.V.), Dadabhai Sarkari, K. SHARMA.

Next Saturday at

ROXY TALKIES

Queen's Road.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

ONE YEAR

Local.	Mofussil.
Rs. 20-0 ...	Rs. 25-0

SIX MONTHS

Rs. 11-0 ... Rs. 13-0

THREE MONTHS

Rs. 6-0 ... Rs. 7-0

ONE MONTH

Rs. 2-4 ... Rs. 2-8

Subscription To Foreign Countries

Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for Six Months.

SUNDAY EDITION

SINGLE COPY
2 Annas.

YEARLY

Local.	Mofussil.
Rs. 6-0 ..	Rs. 7-0

HALF-YEARLY

Rs. 3-8 .. Rs. 4-0

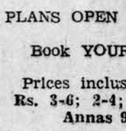
FOREIGN

YEARLY .. Rs. 15
HALF-YEARLY .. Rs. 8

Payment Strictly in Advance

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line



REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Sumatra Ma	24th Dec.	10th Jan.
Pacific ,,	22nd Dec.	13th ,,
Taijin ,,	7th Jan.	24th ,,
Kokuku ,,	12th Jan	28th ,,
Choko ,,	23rd ,,	7th Feb
China ,,	28th ,,	15th ,,
Victoria ,,	3rd Feb	13th ,,
Mantai ,,	8th ,,	24th ,,

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA LTD
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone: 22084
Telegrams: "SHOSEN"

Orgy Of Speculation In Cotton Must Go

Begraj Gupta On Need For New Control Bill

The Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., was held at their office in Sheikh Memon Street yesterday at 11-30 a.m.

In the course of his speech, the President of the Association, Sheth Begraj Gupta, said that, although fortunately, Indian Cotton had fetched reasonable prices this year, it appeared to him that Indian Cotton would be able to continue fetching fair prices only when India herself consumed almost the whole quantity of cotton produced in this country.

It was a matter of shame to this country, he said, that, we are forced to enter into a pact with a foreign country to purchase manufactured cloth in exchange for our raw cotton. It may be that this sort of agreement may be of temporary good to this country, but to rely permanently on such agreements is to commit a folly.

Importance Of Cotton

Cotton, continued Mr. Begraj Gupta, occupies a most important place in the finance of this country and the Bombay Cotton Market holds a supreme position in India in that it is the ruling market which takes up all the growth and lays down prices.

Thus it was very essential that the whole cotton business should be organised and regulated by one Association composed of all the Cotton Merchants, otherwise the whole business would be ruined and Bombay would lose its leading position.

New Control Bill.

The President dwelt at some length on the contemplated legislation to regulate the business in cotton and said:—

"The cotton business since 1922 is being conducted by the East India Cotton Association but it has not been organised as was desired. Consequently the Government had appointed Wile's Committee in 1930 whose recommendations they have accepted. Our Brokers' Association had completely handed over to the East India Cotton Association the control of the Ring as per conditions of the Wile's Committee and that is why the East India Cotton Association have now dared to spend such a huge sum on the construction of a suitable ring for the members.

"All this has been done with a view to organise the Cotton Market. Now the East India Cotton Association does not really want any new power. The present Act is insufficient to help the Cotton Merchants to well organise the market. As a matter of fact the Bombay Government at the very outset ought to have framed an act fully embodying the terms of the recommendations of the Wile's Committee and that kind of Act would have been enough to cope with any situation. But one cannot say what is the policy of the Government in this respect. This present Act is quite useless and is more or less a burden on the East India Cotton Association.

The Cotton Market instead of having any change of reorganisation is on the contrary being disorganised. In view of the above facts Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik has brought before the Legislative Council his amendment of the Act. He has not aimed at seeking for any new powers for the East India Cotton Association. His Bill aims at obtaining the same powers to the elected board of the East India Cotton Association which are given under the present Act to the board nominated by the Government. It will be really a great misfortune if the Legislative Council does not press such a Bill.

Evils of Speculation.

Regarding the growing evil of speculation in cotton the President said as follows:—

"In my opinion the change of trading unit from 100 bales to 50 bales had helped much in spreading speculations. Speculation has increased and merchants have been put to great inconvenience. Neither has it proved beneficial to the genuine business. It has helped to increase the speculative tendencies of the people who are unable to transact 100 bales business. I think it proper that we should adopt 100 bales unit. To spread speculation amongst the farmers of India would be nothing short of a sin and this speculative tendency must be checked by all possible means and in my opinion this change of unit of 50 to 100 bales will help to check speculation to a great extent."

After the reading of the annual report and the Balance Sheet for the year, which were unanimously passed, Sheth Begraj Gupta was re-elected President, Brijlal Rungta and Surajmalji Nemani Vice Presidents, and Pratapray Manmohandas and Chiranjilal Loyalka, the Hon. Secretaries of the new Managing Committee.

AROUND THE COURTS

A Hindu woman, Laxmi Vithaldas, wife of Vithaldas Purshotam, was admitted last night to the J. J. Hospital suffering from extensive burns as the result of her clothes accidentally catching fire from a kerosene oil lamp at Valabdas Tejpal House in 25 Chinch Bunder Road. She died this morning in the hospital.

The body of an unknown Muslim was found floating in the sea, off Modi Bunder this morning. The Yellowgate police are inquiring into the matter, and the body has been removed to the morgue.

A verdict of "death from rupture of the spleen" due to having been accidentally run over by a Motor Bus at Duncan Road, was recorded to-day by the Coroner's Jury, at the Inquest held on the body of a Muslim boy Kasam Walli, aged seven years, who was knocked over by Bus No. 3447—T driven by Baulal Hirachand Shaw, at Duncan Road, on the 30th December last.

Hiralal Shaw, giving evidence, stated that on the day of the accident, he was driving a passenger Bus along Duncan Road, from Byculla towards Null Bazar.

The road was very crowded, and witness was continually blowing the motor horn. A tram car was approaching from the opposite direction and as it passed the Bus, the deceased ran across the road from behind the Tram and dashed against the front mudguard of the bus.

The car was not travelling at a fast pace, and witness immediately applied the brakes.

The story of a bold attempt to rob a Police Sergeant of his cycle was related to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

On Sunday about 12 noon, Sergeant Butler was in conversation with a friend seated in a victoria, his cycle was resting against the vehicle. The accused Jandoosingh Mohansingh is alleged to

BOMBAY: Monday.

have suddenly emerged behind victoria and mounting the cycle made off.

Sergeant Butler immediately gave chase, and arrested the man before he had proceeded far.

As inquiries in the case are incomplete, the Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded to Police custody till January 13.

Leslie Harold Smith who was arrested on December 28 last, on a charge of theft of Rs. 195, from the coat of his room mate, was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade, to-day, when he was further remanded to police custody till January 20.

The police stated that on the night of December 27, one Machado, who was living with the accused in a house in Parsi Bazar Street, left his coat with Rs. 195, on a chair and went to bed. He woke up at about 3 a.m., and remembered having left the money in the coat. As the amount was missing he informed the police.

A search was made and a sum of Rs. 180, was found in the possession of the accused.

The story of how a Muslim posing as a C.I.D. man, made another Muslim who had gone in the evening to the Northbrook Gardens, pledge his gold ring for Rs. 5, borrow sums of money from two friends, and finally extorted in writing a promise of Rs. 50 to be paid the next day at Bhendi Bazaar, was told at the Girgaum Court to-day.

The police stated that Sheikh Ahmed Sheikh Dawood made an indecent proposal to one Ebrahim Mahmud at the Northbrook Gardens last evening. Ebrahim however refused but the accused, it was stated, seized him and representing himself to be a C.I.D. constable demanded ten rupees on the spot.

Both of them then went to a Marwari's shop where Ebrahim's gold ring was pledged for Rs. 5.

Two of his friends also obliged Ebrahim and the three sums were, it was alleged, handed over to the accused.

PRO-NOTE OF RS. 50.

Not satisfied with this, the accused demanded in writing the payment of another fifty rupees the next day at Bhendi Bazaar.

Ebrahim then lodged a complaint with the police, and a watch was kept for Sheikh Ahmed at Bhendi Bazaar. He was arrested yesterday.

The police suspect that the accused is concerned in several cases of a similar nature.

Pending enquiries he was remanded on a bail of Rs. 150 till January 16.

Alleged indecent gestures by a man to a woman residing at Mughbat Lane ended in serious assault on him, and on the husband of the woman.

The story was told at the Girgaum Police Court to-day when Ramchandra Vithoba was remanded on bail till January 20.

Ramchandra was arrested on the spot.

Agnoo Madra, Mahadeo Hari and Rama Krishna were arrested yesterday by the Kalachowki Police in connection with the theft of two goats.

All then were placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, who ordered them to be remanded to Police custody till the 13th instant.

PLAZA

at foot of Tilak Bridge, Dadar.
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

GEORGE ARLISS
in United Artists Super Picture
"HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD"

SOLICITOR IN CAR ACCIDENT

Mr. Dinshaw Daji & 4 Others Injured As Vehicle Dashes Against Lorry

BOMBAY: Monday.

Tragedy very nearly overtook a partner in Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors and some of his friends who were returning to Bombay from Mahableshwar post-haste on hearing the news of Mr. F.E. Dinshaw's sudden death on Friday morning.

It appears Mr. Dinsha K. Daji, a partner of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, was at Mahableshwar when he was informed of the sudden death of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.

The news was communicated to some of his friends and Mr. Daji along with Mr. Pallonji Sorabji Joshi (Engineer) and Mrs. Tehmina P. Joshi left by car for Bombay.

On Friday night while driving along Kurla Road the car, it is stated, dashed into a motor lorry which was stationary on the road without any lights. The occupants of the car were thrown out on the road and they received serious injuries.

The impact was so terrible that the headlights were smashed to pieces, the radiator and the mudguard turned and twisted into scrap iron. The damage was so great that the car is stated to be beyond all repairs.

Four Detained in Hospital.

Later, they were picked up and removed to K.E.M. Hospital, where Mr. and Mrs. Pallonji, the driver Samuel and K.G. Fernandez, a cook, were detained for treatment. Mr. Daji was attended to and allowed to go home as his injuries were not serious.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Pallonji were also discharged from the hospital.

It is understood that the Kurla Police are making inquiries as to the cause of the accident.

TAXI-VICTORIA COLLISION

Car Driver Disappears After Accident

As a result of a collision between a taxi and a victoria on Lamington Road on Sunday night, three persons sitting in the victoria were thrown out, causing one of them a fracture, while the horse was severely hurt.

The injured man is now lying at the J. J. Hospital. The taxi driver is absconding.

The occupants of the victoria were B.K. Kaji, a member of the District Board of Nasik, M.K.Kaji his brother and S.G. Khanapurkar.

The Lamington Road Police are making inquiries.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Fields, Factories And Workshops

NAZI LABOUR REWARDED

(I.F.T.U.) The "Angriff," the organ of the German Labour Front, reports in its issue of the 28th September that in some of the Siemens factories just outside Berlin those workers who have been in the service of the firm for at least three years have been "promoted" to the position of "first-grade" workers. This was done with due solemnity in the presence of high Nazi leaders.

As in many other cases, the Russian example is being imitated here, but with the difference that the "shock brigades" of Nazi Germany become the miserably paid and shamelessly cheated shock brigades of German capitalism.

And what does this promotion signify to the workers? They receive one week's annual holiday! —a right which every ordinary collective agreement had long ago assured before the advent of the Nazi regime. Moreover, they are not liable to instant dismissal, as the ordinary workers are, but must have eight days' notice. In future, therefore, they will not be told on pay-day that their services are henceforth dispensed with, but will be allowed a week in which to revel in the coming unemployment. This is what is called by the form "giving special privileges to 'first-grade' workers!" But this is of course not all done for nothing. The price for these splendid benefits is to be "more interest in what is happening in the factory, willingness to do one's utmost and first and foremost, exemplary comradeship!"

Thus the first-grade workers will be expected to show more understanding and appreciation, when just before their week's holiday next year, they are turned off with a week's notice and sent down to the employment exchange.

Health Insurance For Indian Workers

It Should Be Introduced At Once And Must Not Be Restricted Only To Industrial Workers

ATTITUDE OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONER

(By DR. K. K. DADACHANJI).

Some time back the Government of India had written to the Local Governments inviting their opinions on the scheme of sickness insurance of industrial workers.

The Government of Bombay has asked for the opinions of various Labour and other Unions in the Bombay Presidency, but has forgotten the existence of the Bombay Medical Union. Some of the Unions have already given their views on the subject.

However, it seems very strange that the Government of Bombay seems to have forgotten the existence of the medical profession in Bombay and the Presidency. Hence, I have taken this opportunity of reminding the Minister in charge of the Medical Department to note that the Bombay medical profession is much more concerned in this matter than any other profession. Further, this policy of trying to ignore the only profession on which the ultimate success or failure of any Scheme of Sickness Insurance is bound ultimately to depend, is impolitic and undesirable from every point of view.

HEALTH INSURANCE FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

As the Minister in charge of Medical Department of the Local Government may not be aware of former history of the subject, one has to remind him that a meeting of the medical profession of Bombay was held on the 9th January, 1933 in Bombay, when I had the honour to preside on the occasion. This Circular of the Government of India to the Local Governments was thus anticipated by atleast two years by us. Thus the medical profession of Bombay had taken time by the forelock, and had passed certain Resolutions which were forwarded at the time to the Central as well as Local Governments and Members of the Local Legislative Council, etc. One of these read:—

"That this meeting of the Medical Profession of Bombay earnestly draws the attention of the Government to the urgent need of formulating a Scheme for Compulsory Health Insurance for the Presidency of Bombay, and promises its co-operation if the scheme is drafted in the best interests of the public and the profession, as suggested in these Resolutions."

Thus, it was very definitely resolved by the medical profession of Bombay that it was willing to extend its co-operation to the Government if the Scheme for Compulsory Health Insurance for our Presidency were drafted in the best interests both of the public and of the profession. Is the Local Government prepared to seek the co-operation of the local medical profession or does it want to defy it?

A SCHEME OF HEALTH INSURANCE.

Besides the passing of its resolutions by the Bombay medical profession, several articles have appeared in the Bombay Medical Journal dealing with this important question. In the November issue will be found the proceedings of the meeting of the Bombay medical profession wherein the proposals for a Health Insurance Scheme for the Bombay Presidency are adumbrated. The estimated receipts and expenses for a comprehensive Scheme of Insurance for Rural Workers of the Presidency numbering 90 lacs, and Urban Workers numbering 10 lacs have been formulated.

It will, therefore, be realised that the Bombay medical profession has put forward a tentative Scheme for Health Insurance, which should be considered by the medical advisers of the Local Government in co-operation with the representative members of the local medical profession.

It may be pointed out here that the Government of India always does things piecemeal, and generally it takes a century to formulate any scheme of national benefit for our people, which takes about a year or two to formulate and implement in England! For instance, Mr. Lloyd George did not take more than a year or two to introduce a comprehensive measure of Health Insurance for the workers of the United Kingdom urban and rural. He adopted his Scheme from the existing Scheme of German Health Insurance, and modified it to suit the peculiarities of the people of his country.

The Health Organisation of the League of Nations has collected and published the literature about the Schemes of Health Insurance prevailing in all civilised countries of the world. Thus, there is worldwide experience in this matter of providing for Health Insurance for urban and rural workers.

Yet, here is the Government of India with its wonderful enquiry for a Scheme of Sickness Health Insurance for Industrial Workers only! 90 per cent. of the population of India is rural, and it is excluded from this wonderful Scheme of Sickness Insurance so-called. Our poor villagers are

(continued on page 4 col 5)

PEASANTS' FRIENDS

A team of bullocks in an Indian field.
Photo:—Dubey.

MACHINERY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

To the Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 17th you invite opinions on "Machinery and unemployment."

It is one of the strongest superstitions that any kind of machinery that makes it easier to get what we need "must" do people harm economically. It is true that it does harm under a fantastically irrational social system. It may result in moral harm under any system, but that is another question.

So long as the people are unorganized, individualism plays havoc. Machines or no machines, the lot of the masses is bound to be wretched. But the wholesale condemnation of machines or their wholesale advocacy without thought as to their effect on the conditions of the people are extremes to be avoided. It has become obvious to all now that labour-saving machinery is a great cause of unemployment, but it is also the means by which the standard of living has been raised very high in many countries.

Utopia would give people the goods and services they wanted in exchange for an amount of physical labour or brain-work equivalent to that required to produce what they took. Under that simple system the only effect of "labour-destroying" machinery would be to diminish the amount of labour people would have to give for what they took.

We maintain that it should be an easy matter, not a difficult one, to make ourselves secure against "labour-destroying" machinery doing us harm.

That is the practically important fact those who study these problems have to consider.

We do not need a social revolution to save us from the great and various evils, unemployment and others, that machinery has brought upon us. Very simple and rational action on our part would suffice. We hope to call attention to that fact by the demonstration we are about to give. Full information will be sent to anyone sending two anna stamps to the office of the Rural Reconstruction Association 282, Sadasiv Peth, Poona No. 2.—Yours, faithfully.

S. R. BHAGWAT.

SHOP CLOSING HOURS IN JAPAN

With a view to drafting a Bill regulating hours of work in retail shops, the Japanese Bureau of Social Affairs made an enquiry on 20th March 1935 into the amount of business done after 9 p.m. The enquiry covered 1707 shops, situated in districts where long hours of work prevailed, in 108 cities in different parts of the country.

The enquiry showed that the total number of customers in all the shops investigated was 209,412, of whom 36,841, or 17.6 per cent. came after 9 p.m., and 11,419, or 5.5 per cent. after 10 p.m. The total amount of sales was 189,595 yen, of which 26,298 yen, or 13.9 per cent. was taken after 9 p.m. and 6,803 yen, or 3.6 per cent. after 10 p.m.

WHY AND WHEN IS UNEMPLOYMENT INEVITABLE

It Depends On The System Of Selling And Not On Use Of Machinery

"A Post Graduate for Unemployment" concludes this week this argument of his article which appeared sometime ago, denying the theory that Machinery causes unemployment:

In a previous article, it was pointed out that the machine is not the cause of unemployment, nor can hand work displacing machines abolish unemployment, and that those who blame it as well as those who defend it put their finger in the wrong place. It was hinted that the impossibility of selling creates unemployment; for every selling system must necessarily create overproduction by restricting consumption with every production. This point is neither recognised nor examained by capitalists and socialists alike. It is here attempted to explain how the price system necessarily leads to glutting of the markets with every production.

There is no mystery about it, but mysticism is the essential part of capitalist and other theorists.

ESSENTIALS OF PRODUCTION.

A man or a state manufactures goods with currency. He or it puts a certain amount for buying raw materials and labour, the chief ingredients of products. He and it must calculate in making the prices the cost of managing production and selling as well as the expenses of the State. But the real cost is simply labour, instruments and materials. When they sell, they must take far more than they actually paid for labour and materials, even if no profits and interest are taken with the price. It makes no difference to the manufacturing party whether enormous quantities are produced with the help of machines or only a little with the hand. Having started producing by use of money —gold, silver, or paper currency— they must get back not only the essential costs but the overhead costs, with profits, interest and state expenses. The state owners and private owners consider these as the essential parts of production, which is no doubt true of their system. That is exactly what compels them to sell a part of the goods at the total costs borne and recover the real cost of producing goods i.e. the essential costs, by selling only a part of the goods. This alone necessarily creates overproduction and engenders unemployment, even if no profits, interests and taxes (state expenses) are taken. But by including these in prices far more unemployment is created.

CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

It stands to reason that no industry, handwork or agriculture can thrive upon the consumption of its own employees. For the employees receive only a part of the money put into the production of the goods. Therefore, they must sell a very large part of the goods to buyers outside, even to recover the cost of labour and materials employed. Here alone there is cause of unemployment, even without taking into account the extraneous charges, which are after all burdens contributing to the increase of prices, viz. interest, taxes (government expenses) and management costs. Whether industry or agriculture, they must continuously seek more and more buyers outside the employees used by them in order to dispose of every increasing surplus.

Besides, the very interchange between agriculture and industry makes the surplus greater. If a raw material producer (or the Agricultural Department of the Soviet State) puts 1 unit for labour, 1 unit for instruments and 1 unit for overhead expenses and the industrialist (Industrial Department of the Soviet State) puts similarly 1 for labour, 1 for materials and 1 for overhead expenses, they cannot completely exchange their total products with one another. The raw material producer (Agriculture Department) will have received 3 for all the materials while the manufacturer (Industry Department) will have to get 5 units for turning out the raw materials into finished products (3 for the materials, 1 for labour and 1 for management). Naturally all the raw materials will not be used by the industry, so that far less will be manufactured and exchanged with the agriculturists. Since the raw material producer wants to consume industrial products, he will have to pay for the extra labour and management used in turning out his raw material into goods, but he has received only the actual price of the raw material supplied. Thus even a Soviet Government cannot adjust the great discrepancy that will arise out of the exchange between town and country, while it will have to put the cost of the management of the State upon the goods, agricultural and industrial, which further makes selling impossible, unless it can dispose of them abroad. Thus all countries have to sell a large part of manufactured or agricultural products —"both represent only so much currency employed"—while the countries cannot consume what is produced within their own frontiers.

WHEN IT IS INEVITABLE.

When thus consumption is throttled on account of the employment of money, both industry and agriculture, hand and machine work, cannot pay and unemployment is inevitable. Whether agriculture and industry is managed by individual capitalists or the State owns them both, so long as currency is employed, exchange will necessitate the killing of both. But people think it is due to machine or private ownership and 'ergo,' handwork or state ownership will abolish overproduction and unemployment, which cannot be true after the explanation given above.

Every production of goods and raw materials for exchange necessitates more buyers than producers to cover the full cost of production, management and selling. The longer it takes to sell, the selling costs swell with over-production. At last producing goods for selling does not pay. Unemployment, is thus only a phase of the selling crisis. The more unemployment, the less selling in each country. But industry and agriculture under a selling system cannot pay the producers more money without bankrupting themselves. The only way out of the impasse is unlimited markets if all the goods have to be sold to recover the cost of production. But the markets are limited by the currency set circulating to increase money: i.e. To get more money than employed in manufacturing raw or finished products. The unemployed workmen and employees do not belong to the markets, for they do not bring money with them.

The very system of currency and exchange will finish the possibilities of selling, for the reasons explained above. Only then can the

(continued in col 4)

(continued from col 6)

unemployment problem be solved and machines will be indispensable aids them for the supply of raw materials and finished products to all. Thus machines will not be destroyed but will continue to grow. To talk of abolishing unemployment while selling is throttled (by currency and exchange) and to storm on the machines as a solution to unemployment are both vain prattle.

Gardening Notes:

RoseS

And How They Should Be Grown

By M. Bhuttacharji

Though the soil is regarded as the principal thing in growing of Roses, yet the question of the situation must come next to it.

Roses can be grown, practically in any situation and in any place. If you so require you can grow your Roses in "any" part of your garden. The Roses are well able and hardy enough to resist every kind of soil and any situation they receive, however unkind the latter might be. But if it is possible, a spot in your garden open to sun and air but protected from high winds and heat waves, should be allotted to the Rose beds. Roses love the morning sun. They also need a well-drained position on a sloping gradation where there will be less chance of water remaining lodged at their roots. The insufficient drainage causes sourness in the soil or indirectly brings about the death to the plants. A soil can be materially much improved by attending to its drainage system and by enhancing the moisture retaining power of the ground. A sloping situation must always be allotted to a Rose bed which would easily pass off the water without being lodged at the roots of the plants. A gradation of three inches to a two hundred feet length of land in the case of a porous soil and the same gradation to a hundred and fifty feet length of the same in the case of a clay one will be advisable to a good drainage.

THE SITE.

An open space far away from the haunts of mills and machineries should be selected for a Rose bed. The smoke and foul matters ejected from the chimneys deposit on the leaves of the plants and thus suffocate the breathing in them and thus causing deterioration of the foliage. Roses should never be planted near the trees or other plants where they have the chance of their roots to come in contact with the roots of those plants. Masonry works and iron fencings must not be near a Rose bed. Fencings with the briar stocks of Roses or other hedge Roses can be advocated to a certain extent but such fencings must be well apart from the beds. Roses should have beds for themselves. Roses must have an ample space and scope for their development.

As soon as you are able to select the soil and situation of the spot where you like to grow your Roses, you should prepare yourself to take in hands the operation of making of the Rose beds. It is to your advantage to prepare the beds as early as you can, to

(continued on page 4 col 6)

BRYTOL
METAL POLISH
&
PASTE
For
ALL METALWARES
&
UTENSILS
Imparts lasting lustre
at
Minimum Cost &
Labour
THE LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,
Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

SELECTION OF
ARVIND
Will undoubtedly be the Best Selection in
Fabrics.
Its popular designs in graceful attractive colours
Please
ONE & ALL
TRY
And you will always
BUY
ARVIND
FABRICS
THE ARVIND MILLS, LTD.,
AHMEDABAD.
Show Room:—TULSAN BHUVAN,
Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

THE LAHORE 'TEST' TEAM

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

A NEW CAPTAIN FOR EACH TEST?

The team for the third match between the Australians and an All-India XI which will commence at Lahore on Friday next, was announced in the Press yesterday. There are again several changes in the combination the most important of which is in the leadership. Syed Wazir Ali, the Captain of the victorious Mahomedan team in the Bombay Quadrangular Tournament, has been chosen in the place of C. K. Nayudu, the defeated skipper of the Indians. I am given to understand that the Selectors intend to try a new Captain in each of the All-India matches with a view to find out the most capable one to be vice-Captain of the team which will tour England next Summer. In that case we may see L. P. Jai, the most successful All-India Captain, given a trial at Madras.

No Method In Selections.

From the selections now made, I am quite convinced that the Selectors are not taking the All-India matches as serious Tests. They are taking them as trial matches for selection of players for the England Tour. They do not very much care whether Indians conquer the Australians or not. If they did, they would have endeavoured to put forth the best combination on the field every time. They have not done that. So the public need not squeal if the All-India team fail again and there is little hope that they would do otherwise.

But I cannot commend the way the selectors have chosen the players for the different All-India matches. Take for instance the Bombay match. There were three eleventh hour vacancies created by Bahadur Kapadia, Vijay Merchant and C. S. Nayudu. Instead of selecting D. D. Hindlekar, L. P. Jai and Syed Mushtaq Ali who had shown capital form a few days ago, in their places they called the veteran wicket-keeper, J. G. Navle, from Indore without ascertaining his true form and brought in Lal Singh and Amir Elahi with the result too well-known to be repeated here. They committed the same mistake at Calcutta with Shahabuddin and Mahomed Hussein when Banerjee and Lal Singh might have been much more useful. At Lahore again, the history is being repeated.

Changes Galore.

From the Calcutta team five men have been dropped and they are Abdul Aziz, the wicket-keeper, Mushtaq Ali, C. S. Nayudu, Mahomed Hussain and Shahabuddin. The new comers are Nazir Ali, Amir Elahi, Banerjee, K. Meherhomji and J. Bhaya. Lal Singh, Masud Salauddin of Aligarh and D. R. Puri and Roshen Lal of the Punjab University form the reserves list. Vijay Merchant and Amarsingh are unable to play again as they are not fit yet. Their absence will again be a serious handicap to the side. While I have nothing to say against the dismissal of Abdul Aziz, Mahomed Hussain and Shahabuddin, I strongly disapprove of the rejection of Mushtaq Ali and C. S. Nayudu. In addition to their strong batting and bowling qualifications, they are invaluable to any side for their fielding and as such should have been retained. I suppose the Selectors have given them rest to make room for the new candidates.

Bombay Out Of The Picture Again!

The inclusion of Nazir Ali, Banerjee and Bhaya is to be welcomed although I am rather doubtful about the chances of success of the last-named as he is asked to make a sudden jump from matting to turf wicket. The talk of Meherhomji's selection as the next wicket-keeper, has been in the air for some time. Nonethe-less, I am surprised that the Selectors should have given preference to a man who is used to matting wicket only, as against another—I mean Hindlekar, of course,—who is a wicket-keeper—opening bat 'par excellence' on turf. Evidently, the selectors have developed keen prejudice against Bombay players. Both at Calcutta and Lahore they have been shown cold shoulders. If anybody points out to me the nomination of Merchant and Jai for the second "Test", I would very well tell him that the selectors could not help it.

Better Attack Than Before.

I hope Nissar and Amarnath who were ill and injured respectively at Calcutta would be quite fit to play on the 10th. With Nissar, Nazir Ali, Baqa Jilani, Amir Elahi, Banerjee, C. K. and Amarnath in the artillery brigade the attack will be much stronger than ever before. But I cannot say the same thing of the batting. Several of them are of doubtful calibre. I know many people will at once ask me, "where are our reliable batsmen?" I agree that all our great batsmen have so far failed to rise to their usual heights. But that is no reason why we should lose our faith in them. They are sure to justify themselves ere long. There is one thing particularly noticeable in the new team and that is that the majority of the batsmen are of the steady type and as such they may spring a surprise on the Australians. It is a particularly young team with plenty of speed and energy in stock and therefore, the fielding should be pretty smart and light.

Let's Hope For The Best.

I need hardly take the trouble of drawing up a batting order for the team. With so many new men under him, Wazir Ali would find it a rather difficult and unpleasant job. It is a pity the Selectors have not taken the trouble of forming a regular batting order. The strength of a team lies in its consolidated ranks. When taken haphazard, they are bound to prove weak in team-work. As in all team games like Football and Hockey, Cricket has also a definite place for each player. And every one should be trained to excel in his position. Indian Cricket teams fail because of this lack of foresight in team building on the part of the Selectors. Despite the defects mentioned above, let us hope that the Indian XI would make a creditable show at Lahore.

LA CONCORDE

The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., of Paris

ANNOUNCES WITH PLEASURE THE APPOINTMENT OF

Messrs. Hooseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee & Co.

Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

As their Managing Agents For Transacting:—

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR, ACCIDENT and WAR RISK Covering at SPECIAL RATES

Funds have been deposited with the well-known Banks for meeting claims, which will be adjusted, settled and paid in India or elsewhere as may be arranged.

SOUTHLAND-M.C.C. DRAW

(Special Cable)

INVERCARGILL, Jan. 6.

The match between the M.C.C. and Southland which began on Jan. 4 is drawn.

M.C.C. 489.

Southland (for 4 wckts) 53

There was rain after comemencement to-day.

JOCKEY MORRIS SUSPENDED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The following announcements are made in the Racing Calendar: —

Saturday, Dec. 28.

DISTRICT PLATE.—Div. II.

On a report from the Stipendiary Stewards of interference the Stewards, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, withdrew Jockey E. J. Morris's licence and suspended him up to and including January 18, 1936.

Saturday, Dec. 21.

PADDOCK PLATE.—Div. III.

Following a report from the Stipendiary Stewards, Jockey H. Jones, the rider of "Verdy" was called before the Stewards of the R. C. T. C. who warned him to make more determined efforts to prevent horses that he rode from boring out in the straight.

NEW HORSES FOR MR. EVE

Sir Victor Sassoon who is in Bombay at present is replenishing his string. Some well-bred youngsters arrived recently for the famous Eve Racing establishment. They are as follows:—

Harem, 3 year old (won once in seven attempts, grey gelding by Hot Night—Tetragal.

Sweet Briar, 3 year old brown mare by Hotweed—Gay Rose.

Shai, Chestnut 3 year old filly by Papyrus—Imagery.

AJMER RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE

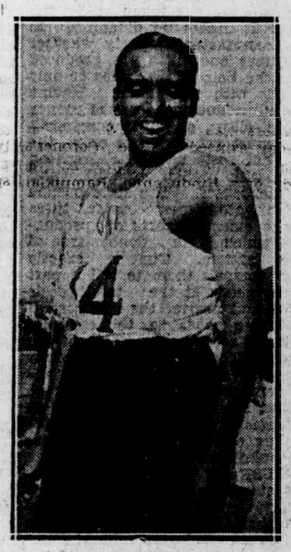
A public meeting of the Railway workers of Ajmer was held under the auspices of the Ajmer Branch B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Union registered on January 4 at Kaiserganj, Ajmer when the following office bearers were elected for the Reception Committee of the 15th Annual Conference:

Chairman: Mr. Ram Dhan Chorasiya. Vice-Chairmen. Messrs. Jems Bahadur, Durga Pershad Jha, Ram Chandra and Alla Bux. Joint Secretaries. Mr. Marcel Fernandis and Mr. Issazek.

The C. P. and Berar Merchants and Industrial Conference will be held at Nagpur in the Easter Holidays. A working committee has been formed to arrange all matters in connection with the Conference.

Bombay Amateur Athletic Club's Sports

Sepoy Jager Singh, winner of the 880 yards running race in the Bombay Amateur Athletic Sports, held at the Cooperage on Saturday.



R. G. Nair, who came first in the one-mile walking race.

W. H. M. Corby won the quarter-mile running event.

RYDER GETS HIS FOURTH CENTURY

AMRITSAR, Jan. 5.

The Australian team commenced their three day fixture against Southern Punjab at Amritsar today. Batting first the Australians scored 340. Ryder contributed 115 and Love 82. Murrawat took 4 wickets for 124 runs.

This is Ryder's fourth century of the tour.—A. P.

A Delicious Morning Dish

How good a dish of hot Quaker Oats porridge tastes these cool, winter mornings before starting the day's work! Most of us enjoy its energy imparting goodness with sugar and light creams. No wonder that every time you lift a spoonful of this fragrant porridge to your lips you relish its delicious flavour! Think of the best oats you ever saw, the pick of the finest fields.

However, so many changes may be introduced into the morning dish of Quaker oats that breakfast becomes a game of surprises. Fine savoury dudh pak can most conveniently be prepared with Quaker oats as the basic ingredient instead of rice. Quaker oats are sun ripened and plucked at their very perfection, untouched by hand in the whole process of manufacture and packing. This dudh pak once tasted, your appetite does not forget. Halwa and Daliya are other tasty dishes which can be prepared with Quaker oats.

The ensemble of Quaker oats goodies shown here suggests only a few of the delightful things you can make with Quaker oats. One spoonful of Quaker oats cooked as porridge is enough to serve one person for breakfast. What a taste it affords with nuts, raisins etc.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

V. N. Chandavarkar Elected Chairman For 1936

The Secretary writes:—

The Ballot held on Monday last for the election of Chairman of the Association for the year 1936, has resulted in the election of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar of Messrs. N. Sirur and Co., Managing Agents, the Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., the Minerva Mills Ltd. and the Modern Mills Co. Ltd.

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO LORD READING IN DELHI

NEW DELHI: Jan. 6.

An impressive memorial service to the late Lord Reading was held in the church of Redemption this morning. The service was attended by a large congregation, including the Commander-in-Chief, members of the Viceroy's Council and High Civil and Military officers.

The Rev. D.S. McKenzie conducted the service.—A.P.

NAGPUR MUSLIMS' DEMANDS

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

A public meeting of the Musalmans of Nagpur was held under the presidentship of Mr. Abbas Ali Kamal, and adopted two resolutions recommending that "whereas the Government of the Central Provinces intends to repeal the Municipalities Act of 1922, the meeting requests that the Government should introduce the system of reservation of seats for Musalmans in the Municipalities similar to such reservation in other provinces in India. That such reservation should be given to each Municipality according to Muslim percentage of population in each town with adequate weightage. That such a measure which has the approval of all non-Muslims in respect of legislative bodies in India is recommended by this meeting."

The meeting also approved the second resolution which stated that they felt the water supply of Nagpur city was much less than it actually should be and was necessary for the domestic and industrial purposes and recommended to the Municipal Committee and the Government of the Central Provinces that the Kanhan Water supply scheme should be immediately taken in hand.

HEALTH INSURANCE FOR INDIAN WORKERS

(continued from page 3)

paying a central revenue as well as provincial revenues amounting to many crores of rupees. For them the Government will perhaps start a Scheme of Health Insurance in 2035! As a matter of fact, after 150 years' of British rule in India, the Government of India has, like the proverbial miser, set apart one crore of rupees for rural uplift! Most of this money will be utilised for the benefit of the village officials, rather than that of poor villagers.

It must be laid down as a principle of every civilised Government worthy of its name that a certain percentage of revenue derived from the poor toiling masses both of villages and cities should be returned to them in the shape of Health Insurance and other necessary amenities for the betterment of the condition of the people.

NO NEED FOR ALTERNATIVES.

In 1935, the Government of India talks of the (I) "feasibility of a statistical inquiry and (II) on the alternative possibility of building on the actual experience gained in the operation of small experimental schemes."

Thirdly it "asks for detailed information of any schemes actually in operation in industrial establishments which involve payment of financial benefits". This is all bunkum, meant to waste time in doing nothing, except asking unnecessary information of no value, as is usual with the Government.

REPLY OF MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The reply of the medical profession of India should be that there is no need whatever to ask for views on the feasibility of an inquiry, or the possibility of building on actual experience or for detailed information of any existing Schemes. This is all pure eye-wash meant only to delay the implementing of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour.

The proper course for the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to adopt is to enact Health Insurance Acts in all Provinces—on the lines of existing Acts in all civilised countries—which would "lead to the alleviation of hardships due to the absence of an Insurance Scheme, in India."

It seems that the Government of India wants to fool with the problem and waste time in doing nothing. It has made out no case whatever for any of the three alternatives suggested by it.

U. S. A.'S EXAMPLE.

The fact that the Royal Commission on Labour made certain suggestions does not mean that such unpractical suggestions should be carried out. We have before us the experience of the Health Insurance Scheme adopted by many civilised countries, some of which are industrial and others of which are partly industrial and partly agricultural, or both.

Take the example of the United States of America. The Government of the States has only recently passed the legislation for the provision of Health Insurance as well as Unemployment Insurance. They have not wasted any time in the useless enquiry such as suggested by the Government of India.

If the Government of India is civilised, then, it is an obligatory duty upon it to arrange for the introduction of Health Insurance Acts in all provinces of India—some of which are partly industrial or agricultural; while others purely one or the other.

The excuse of "Financial Stringency" is always brought forward by the General and Local Governments, whenever any Scheme of National Benefit for our people is being considered.

For example, the Government allows the people of India to be poisoned with "adulterated drugs" dumped into our country by foreign as well as local poisoners of the people, on the same absurd ground of "Financial Stringency", and thus avoids its obligatory duty of passing a Pure Drugs Act for India. It is pure bunkum on the part of the Central Government with its revenues of 150 crores or more of rupees extracted from our toiling millions, to plead poverty as an excuse for doing nothing.

Under any circumstances, it is late enough for the introduction of Acts of Health Insurance in every Province of India for the benefit of both the Urban and Rural Workers from whom more than 150 crores of rupees are extracted by the Central Government alone. This is a duty of a civilised Government, which ought to be fulfilled without delay or absurd excuse.

If there is any country in the world, which needs Health and Unemployment Insurance, etc., it is poor India with its grinding poverty and its chronic unemployment and starvation. The economic as well as the Health Salvation of India lies in well formulated Schemes of Health and Unemployment Insurance for each Province according to its needs.

The real issue before the country is not a scheme of Sickness Insurance for Industrial Workers only. The Industrial Workers of India altogether constitute a small percentage of the total Workers of India both Urban and Rural—Hence, the issue may be restated as follows. Should there be a Health Insurance Scheme for all Workers, Urban and Rural in each Province, or should there be a Scheme of Sickness Insurance for Industrial Workers only, whose numbers are so very limited. There can only be one answer. As we have seen above, no Scheme of Health Insurance is considered satisfactory, in any country of the world, which is limited to the Insurance Industrial Workers only.

ROSES

(continued from page 3)

do the plantation in the rains which will enable you to get the blooms earlier.

DEPTH OF BEDS.

To get finest results from your plants, you should help them to grow their roots easily by digging the soil of the bed to a depth of three feet. The deep-digging process is a very important one for the improvement of moisture retaining power of the ground and for the spreading out of the Rose roots far and wide.

Dig out a trench, in making the bed, six feet in width to accommodate two rows of plants if planted three feet apart, and of required length. Wheel away the soil of the top layer (one foot) on one side of the trench and that of the next or middle layer, which should be also one foot, on the other sides of it. Then break up the soil of the lower or bottom layer to one foot again to make the total depth of three feet and sift the stones or gravels out of this layer. Now, fill in the soils again to the trench and dress the surface of the top layer to make it level and plain and finally leave the bed thus for a month to sink down and settle.

When the beds are in making, you need not to put any manure if the soil of the bed is fertile and fresh, but if you are to remake or renovate an old bed, you can use leaf-mould or vegetable refuse and slaked lime in a powdered form, or you can bring in a fresh soil from a turf land and put it into it.

Now, you are free to prepare the plan of the beds, to mark the positions of the plants on the beds, to make the selection of Roses in suitable varieties and to send the orders for the plants you require to the Nurseries. And about which we might be required to deal in the next article.

Jain Representatives assembled at Jubbulpore during the last week to protest against the proposed introduction of a Bill in the forthcoming session of the C. P. Legislative Council by which the Trustees of religious and charitable institutions run by Jains must render accounts of their Trust.

CHILDREN SOLD TO PAY TAX!

Jhabua Agriculturists Reveal Their Tragic Plight To Political Agent

(From A Correspondent).

RUTLAM, Jan. 5.

The Administration of Jhabua State is under the Supervision of Political Department of Government of India from September 1934. The then Political Agent Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Fitze openly declared in the State Darbar of 28th September that "I appeal with confidence to all classes of people in the State to give their loyal support to the new Administration which has been created solely with a view to give them the benefit of just honest and efficient Government." The public silently watched and supported the Council officials but alas their grievances were not redressed and the list is increasing day by day. The people protested from time to time through representations telegrams and in the end by observing hartal four times during the month of December last.

As a result of these protests the Political Agent of Indore Mr. D. M. Fraser agreed to meet the representatives of the Jhabua public in form of a deputation at Rutlam. Before the public deputation waited upon the Political Agent some 28 representatives of Jhabua State cultivators met him and submitted representations in which they have stated that:—

"We the cultivators of Jhabua State beg to say that our condition is pitiable inspite of our working hard day and night in season and out of season.

We pay about Rs. 7 per Bigha on irrigated lands and the expenses on seed, bullocks etc. added to it brings our expenses to about Rs. 20 per Bigha. Thus if fortune favours us and our crop is safe from seasonal calamities and that of birds, beasts and thefts we hardly get a profit of Rs. 6 per Bigha, which includes wages for our work and that of our family in the fields for the year round in the shivering cold, under the burning sun or torrential rains. Inspite of all this hard honest labour our earning is so poor that we live upon coarse food. This is the case with a few of us only. Generally the others are in a much worse condition because of the irregular and improper method of land settlement made on wrong data arbitrarily. Our plight can be imagined. We have to live on charity sometime and there have been cases when we had "to sell our children in order" to pay the revenue tax

"The Benign Government realising the difficulties of our brothers under their kind control is finding ways and means to alleviate their sufferings and to improve their conditions, by forming co-operative societies, by establishing demonstrative forms, by legislating protective and beneficial laws etc. But, Sir, look to our fate, our Government is snatching our morsel the very subsistence of our life to force it into the mouth of the already overfed Bania by imposing an unjustifiable "Lattha" (Prohibited Export tax) on the export of our cotton. This tax and prohibition to dispose of our goods to traders, has thrown on us additional distress resulting in our not getting even the barest living.

It is said that the Lattha tax is imposed to give us protection but we are in no way protected on account of this as this arrangement forces us to sell our product to a single individual who is already privileged to buy the products at cheap rates and who is now, but in more privileged position to exploit us. The prohibition on the sale of our products, mainly cotton, to traders has resulted in no protection to us.

"We therefore pray....

"1. Settlement of Land revenue on reasonable basis.

"2. Abolition of Lattha tax.

"3. Removal of prohibition on trade.

"4. Our old grievances be removed."

Other representatives of Jhabua public are also approaching the Political Agent with representations.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Poush Sud 14, 1992
Muslim: Shavval 11, 1354
Parsi: Amardad 3, 1305
Hightide: 10-49, 23-57
Lowtide: 5-32; 16-58
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 16m.
Children's Fancy Dress Carnival, P. V. M. Gymkhana, 4-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 8
Improvements Committee, 4-55 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 11
S. S. 'Naldera' with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

KARNATAK SANGHA

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangha Bombay, Mr. Ramchandra Rao Belgaum (Editor "Jayakarnataka" Dharwar) will recite Kannada poems to-day, at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the Sangha. Mr. Dinkar Desai will preside.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

The opening ceremony of the above Brotherhood will be performed by Mr K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, on Sunday, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Peoples' Jinah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Colombo, the Straits, Settlements, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. 'Cathay' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 9th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Cathay' with the mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 11 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday the 10th instant.

The 'Cathay' will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 1 p.m. the same day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'China Maru' left Miike on January 3 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 28 via usual ports.

The N Y K steamer 'Genoa Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 22nd December and is expected to arrive here on or about the 19th January.

S. S. 'Tango Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 2nd January and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th January.

The O S K steamer 'Taijin Maru' left Colombo on January 3 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 7.

SCHOOL CLOSED IN DINSHAW'S MEMORY

The Principal writes:—

The teachers and students of the Bombay Fort Free Night High School, assembled at a meeting and after passing a condolence resolution, offered prayers to give rest to the soul of the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, who had been contributing liberally towards the maintenance of the School, for the last three years. Thereafter, Monday, the 6th instant, was declared as a holiday, as a mark of respect to the deceased.

LAW AND JOURNALISM

Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee's Lecture

Under the auspices of Journalists' Association of India, Bombay, Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, Bar-at-Law, will deliver a lecture on "Law and Journalism" on Saturday, January 11 at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall, 444, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay.

THE NEW ERA SCHOOL

has been shifted on it's own premises on the HUGHES ROAD, Tejpal Road, or Gowalia Tank.

It RE-OPENS TO-MORROW at 10-30 as usual.

THE REGAL
Daily 3 Shows
AT 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

A BRAVE LOVE IN A LAWLESS CITY!

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents BARBARY COAST with MIRIAM HOPKINS EDWARD G. ROBINSON JOEL McCREA
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"Broadway Melody of 1936" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Mysteries of Paris. Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Barbary Coast." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Three Kids and a Queen" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"House of Rothschild." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Song of Life." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
MINERVA—"Khoon-ka-Khoon." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Kimti Ansu." Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"On Wings of Song." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Way Down East" Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Top Hat." Time as usual.
PALACE—"The Crusades" Time as usual.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 28th December was 171; of these 119 were men and 52 women.

MILLOWNERS' CONDOLENCE FOR LATE F. E. DINSHAW

At the meeting of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, held to-day, tributes were paid to Mr. F. E. Dinshaw who was a member of the Association for many years and a member of the Committee in 1929, 1921 and from 1930 to 1934. Votes of condolence to his firm and members of his family were passed.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

Dr. C. J. George will meet his students in Zoology to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in Wilson College.

Prof. B. M. Mehta will meet his students in French to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in Wilson College.

Mrs. Vesugar will meet her students in Tutorial Work in English Literature to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the University Building.

Prof. M. F. Colaco will meet his students in Poetry to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the University Building.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:—
Wall calendars from Amrutanjan Depot, Bombay.
A wall calendar from Dandekar and Co., Bombay.
A wall calendar from The Bolton Fine Art Offset Litho, Bombay.
A Table Diary from Standard-Vacuum Oil Co., Bombay.

CHOLERA AND PLAGUE ABSENT FROM CITY

Health of Bombay during week ending 28th December:—

The total mortality 533 was 5 less than that of the last week. The death rate registered was 23.9 on the Census Population of 1931. The mortality for the 52nd week of 1934 was 465 and death rate 20.9. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1930-34) was 454 and death rate 19.9.

Out of the total deaths, 156 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, smallpox caused 10 attacks including one imported from Jamnagar and 7 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. There were 6 deaths from Typhoid.

The number of live births registered during the week was 821 which compares favourably with that for the 52nd week of 1934 i.e. 787 and 691 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the years (1930-34).

Bhavnagar News

(From Our Correspondent.)
Bhavnagar, Jan 4

The Customs authorities at Viramgam and Dhandhuka have again stopped the consignments of local made sugarcandy Revadi, sugar powder and peppermints. In some cases the consignments have already reached their destination where the delivery has been stopped. The traders of Bhavnagar approached the state authorities who have informed the traders that the matter was under correspondence with the highest authorities and pending their decision such consignments should not be sent beyond Viramgam and Dhandhuka.

MILL STRIKE

The weavers of the New Jahangir Mills have gone on strike on account of the dismissal of five workers' leaders. The mill has also announced a further cut in the wages.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

It's so full of fun, your heart will ring with laughter . . . It's so full of tender love, your eyes will moisten with tears!

Civic Tributes To Late F. E. Dinshaw

Corporation Adjourns In Memory Of Great Financier

Although it is a convention to adjourn the Municipal Corporation only when a Mayor, a sitting councillor or an ex-president dies, in the case of the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, a special occasion was made to adjourn the House as a mark of respect in view of the enormous services he rendered to Bombay and the country as an industrialist and financial magnate and the Corporation, therefore, adjourned on Monday without transacting any business.

The Mayor at the outset referring to the death of Mr. Dinshaw said various references were made in the Press regarding the various virtues of Mr. Dinshaw but there was one thing about him which only those, who came into contact with him intimately knew and that was his indomitable courage to adhere to his conviction at all costs. Mr. Dinshaw was a very great nationalist and a patriot, and many Swadeshi concerns were floated successfully in the country due to his patriotism. He was afraid Mr. Dinshaw's place in the financial and industrial world would remain vacant for many years.

CORPORATION'S CONDOLENCE.

Sir H. P. Mody then moved:

"That the Corporation have learnt with great regret of the sudden death on 3rd January of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, who was a brilliant lawyer and a businessman of exceptional capacity; whose experience, knowledge and masterly grasp of financial problems were of enormous service to the commercial and industrial life of the city and this country and in whose death Bombay has lost a forceful and outstanding personality.

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with the expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

"That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Corporation do now adjourn without transacting any business to-day."

MAN OF ACTION.

Sir H. P. Mody said the late Mr. Dinshaw came into the group of those men who would occupy a place of high honour in any country in the world owing to their knowledge, enterprise and resourcefulness. Like the late Mr. J. N. Tata he was a man of action and an industrial and financial magnate. Many industrial concerns owed their existence to-day owing to his advice and financial assistance. They mourned the loss not only of a great business man, a company promoter or a financial magnate, but a gentleman, who contributed principally to the growth, prosperity and fortunes of Bombay.

GREAT HELPER.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconded the proposition and said the late Mr. Dinshaw was the finest specimen of humanity that one could come across. His generosity had helped a number of men who had fallen on evil days and many of whom he brought back to their original prosperity. In genius he was like Henry Ford. In his death the country had lost a great nationalist.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia supporting the proposition said Mr. Dinshaw always willingly helped the Indian Merchants Chamber with right advice.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram doubted if there was any financier in the world who would be on the boards of the directorates of eighty joint stock companies. Although Government had not recognised his greatness by conferring upon him honours, he thought, it was up to the public to take steps to perpetuate Mr. Dinshaw's memory in a fitting manner.

Mr. H. A. Lalji and Mr. Nagindas T. Master also supported the proposition and paid their tribute.

The resolution was carried all standing in solemn silence as a mark of respect.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

CITY BROKER PASSES AWAY

Stock Exchange Closes In Memory Of Mr. Manubhai D. Nanjee

We regret to announce the sudden and premature death of Mr. Manubhai Deokaran Nanjee, a young and promising business man, who was a partner in the firms of Messrs. Chugondas & Co. and Messrs. Deokaran Nanjee & Sons.

Mr. Manoo Devkaran Nanjee, prominent Stock Exchange broker who died on Sunday. The Stock Exchange and Bullion Exchange were closed on Monday in his honour.

He entered business at the age of 23 and made his mark early by successfully handling the Stock Exchange section of his firms' business. Securities business was his speciality wherein he figured prominently.

Mr. Manubhai died after a brief illness of three days. He was 32 at the time of his death which took place on Sunday last. The Stock Exchange, Cotton Exchange and bullion market remained closed as a mark of respect to his memory.

TO HANG FOR MURDER OF WOMAN

Bullying For Extortion And Its Sequel

The Chief Justice at the High Court Sessions sentenced one Imam Ali Mahomed to death for the murder of Fatma Bai, wife of one Mustafa. He was found guilty by the jury by 7 to 2.

The accused, according to the prosecution story, was a bully and used to demand money from the woman by threats, for which she complained to the police. On September 9 last, he again went to her for money, and on her refusal, he stabbed her.

His Lordship awarded him capital punishment for the brutal crime in view of the absence of any extenuating circumstance.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

VUB 350.9 metres 855 kc/s.
12 noon. Selection of Indian music. 1 p.m. Available market rates. Albert Sandler and His Orchestra. 2 p.m. Relay from Rotary Club (If available). 2-30 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Light Music. By Miss Gulab Dharadhar. 7 p.m. Commercial News. 7-15 p.m. "In and Around Bombay". A Weekly summary of events in and around Bombay during the past week, garnered and presented by 'Bhramar.' 7-30 p.m. 'Gunavanti.' A Gujarati Play. by H. M. V. Dramatic Party. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. Light music. By Jamnabai Hublikar. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. A Review of Gramophone Records. 10-30 p.m. Violin Recital (H. M V.) Jascha Heifetz. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Twelfth Night" 8-00 p.m. "Imperial Affairs." A talk by H. V. Hodson. 8-15 p.m. Pianoforte Recital† 8-30 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra; leader, Harold F. Petts; conductor, Ernest W. Goss. Gerald Kassen (Baritone). Relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay. 10-00 p.m. News.
10-15 p.m. Variety.†
10-30 p.m. Close down.

SEWREE MARKET CLOSED

The Ready Cotton Market at Sewree, Bombay, will remain closed to-day (Tuesday) in honour of the late Manubhai Devkaran Nanji.

BOMBAY CITY AMBULANCE

Prize-Winners & Successful Candidates In Dec. Examinations

The Annual Certificate Examinations in (I) First Aid to the Injured, (II) Home Nursing, (III) Hygiene, (IV) Sanitation and (V) Instructors' Course in First Aid to the Injured of the Volunteers of the Brigade were conducted by the Board of Examiners appointed by the Medical Board of the Society consisting of Drs. S. R. Moolgaykar, H. V. Tilak, F. M. Sethna, M T. Mehta, D. S Sardesai, V. G. Rele, B. G Vad and H. D. Dastoor in December last and the following volunteers have been declared successful in order of merit:—

First Class: Ag. L. C. Mukund R Mody.

Second Class: Privates Venkatesh J Bhat, Sarla M. Munim, Ramanlal S Shah, Nanji K. Tanna, Usha M. Setalvad and Ramniklal M. Vora.

Pass Class: Privates Mathuradas M Shah, Liladevi N. Desai, Virendra V. Pitale, Sumanrai B. Vaishnav, Nathubhai N. Desai, Nilkanth A. Chilekar, V. V. Krishnamoorthy, Katayun J Udwadia, Bhogilal A. Joshi, Sudha J. Khansaheb, Savitri C. Thakar and Dharamdas I. Bhansali.

'HOME NURSING'.

Second Class: Ag. L. C. Harijivan K. Tanna.

Pass Class: Ag. L. Cs. Sushil K. Daru, Usha H. Mehta and Hasumati M. Mody and Privates Narmada B. Rathod, Manorama N. Desai and Nirmala H. Ladiwala.

'HYGIENE'

Second Class: Ag. Sgt. Khorshed H. Unwalla.

Pass Class: Privates Jer J. Fatakia, L. C. Murlidhar S. Tambe and Sgt Ajit H. Mehta.

'SANITATION'.

Second Class: Ag. Sgt. Maj. Yogendra D. Mehta.

Pass Class Ag. Cpls. Nalini R. Bhagat, Shanta N. Fadia.

'FIRST AID TO THE INJURED'.

Sgt. Ajit H. Mehta, Ag. L. C. Sushil K. Daru and Ag. Cpl. Shanta N. Fadia.

PRIZES.

The 'First Aid' Examination Cup has been awarded to Ag. L. C. Mukund R. Mody.

The 'Home Nursing' Examination Cup has been awarded to Ag. L. C. Harjivan K. Tanna.

The 'Hygiene' Examination Cup has been awarded to Ag. Sgt. Khorshed H. Unwalla.

The 'Sanitation' Examination Cup has been awarded to Ag. Sgt. Maj. Yogendra D. Mehta.

CHILD DIES IN TREATMENT

Allegations Against Doctor

BOMBAY: Monday.

There was considerable interest to-day evinced at the Coroner's Court, at the inquest, held on the body of a Hindu child, Ramniklal Mangaldas, aged one year who, it was stated by his father Mangaldas Trikumdas, died at the dispensary of Dr. Dhurandhar, at Kandewadi, on Saturday last.

It was further alleged by the father of the deceased that, the child had died due to Dr. Dhurandhar's negligence. The child had been injected by him, and was receiving electric treatment. The baby was under Dr. Dhurandhar's treatment for about a month.

Mangaldas Trikumdas further stated that at first Doctor Dhurandhar prescribed a mixture for his child. Later the child was placed under an electric light. After some time, the child developed high fever.

On January 4 the child was again taken to the Doctor, who gave him an injection. Later the child was again placed under the "electric light."

The child then got into convulsions and expired soon after.

Doctor's Statement.

The statement of Dr. W. U. Dhurandhar showed that the child was first placed under his treatment from 1st January 1936. The child was anaemic and had an enlarged spleen. Witness treated him.

On the 4th instant the child was again brought to him, and witness gave it an injection and exposed it to "ultra violet rays". The child's condition, however, was bad, and as it did not improve the necessary injections and artificial respiration was given. The child, however, expired.

Dr. Mulgaokar stated that the death of the child was caused by the injection of atebrin which was given by Dr. Dhurandhar. The presence of a tumour in the lung accelerated the death.

Mr. S. R. Raje, Assistant Police Surgeon was of the opinion that the cause of death was due to a growth of tumour in the lungs involving the upper lobs of the left lung.

A verdict of death due to misadventure was recorded by the Coroner's Jury.

SJT. NAGINDAS T. MASTER'S THANKS.

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master expresses his thankfulness to the members of the Bhuleshwar Zilla Congress Committee for the support they have given to his candidature for the election of delegates from that Ward.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A Senseless Cartoon!

The current issue of the "Congress Socialist", contains a cartoon which is an insult to the intelligence of all thinking people, who have, during the past few days, expressed in no uncertain terms the regard they have for the Congress. The cartoon represents two boats, one belonging to the Congress and the other manned by a Congress Socialist, whose identity is not far to seek. Both the boats are moving towards the Lucknow Congress session. The Congress boat is represented as heavily listing, its oars broken and the boat itself tattered and about to sink any moment. On the other hand, the boat belonging to the Congress Socialist Party, is tidy and sound and, in fine, sea-worthy. The cartoonist calls upon the readers to make their choice, as to which boat they will charter for the Lucknow Congress session.

The Congress Socialists are fully entitled to criticise the present Congress policy and programme with a view to secure their modification. But criticism should not degenerate into bad taste. We have no doubt the cartoon does not represent the views of the Congress Socialist Party. It would be painful if it did. If it does, it is clear the Congress Socialists have apparently short memories. They have evidently forgotten that they owe their present reputation, which had enabled them to venture into new schools of thought, exclusively to the Indian National Congress.

Running Down The Congress

Ordinary courtesy would have required them to acknowledge their association with the Congress in the past, as the Labour leaders have done in their estimation of the achievement of the Congress in its fight for freedom. To represent the Indian National Congress as a sinking boat would do no credit to either the Congress, which is too big for this petty-mindedness, or the Congress Socialists themselves, who owe their existence in Indian politics to the Congress. Every one knows that once the Congress Socialists are out of the Indian National Congress, they would be in the woods as far as their political future is concerned. By running down the Congress, the Congress Socialists will not be able to gain any reputation for themselves.

"G" WARD DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

The result of the elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the G (Dadar) Ward, was announced on Monday night.

The following were declared successful in the order given below:—

(1) Mr. Iswarbhai S. Patel,
(2) Mrs Shantabai Vengsarkar,
(3) Mr. Vinayak Ramachandra Dighe, and
(4) Mr. Charles Mascarenhas (Socialist).

Mr. Munshi's Thanks

Mr. K. M. Munshi, writes:

Will you please let me thank through your columns the Congress members of the B Ward who so heartily supported my candidature at the B.P.C.C. election on Sunday last? I am also deeply indebted to my friends and supporters who worked for me so splendidly.

I can hope to repay the debt only by serving the cause of the Congress as dear to them as to me. Yours, etc.

CONGRESS SOCIALISTS' APPEAL TO SANTA CRUZ VOTERS

Messrs. Meherally, Masani and Tricumdas have issued an appeal to Santa Cruz Congressmen to vote for Vaman Desai in connection with the Election of Delegates from Santa Cruz to the Lucknow Session of the National Congress.

They say: "For several years he has been a Congress worker particularly in the Suburbs. He had been prominently connected with the Youth Movement and was one of the Principal Organisers in the Youth Conference. He had been a silent worker and we feel that if he is elected the Santa Cruz people will find in him a very industrious worker. He is well aware of his responsibilities."

The 4th Session of the Baroda State Muslim Conference will be held under the Presidentship of Khan Bahadur Abdullabhai Kera Saheb, F. P. on 10th, 11th and 12th inst. at the Wankaner Theatre, Madan Zampa, Baroda.

EUGENE SUE'S IMMORTAL CLASSIC
THRILLS! ROMANCE! MYSTERY!
AS BIG AS 'LES MISERABLES'
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sunday Extra Show 10 a.m.
Phone 41561.

GET MAGNESIA PROTECTION
clean your teeth THE Phillips' WAY

CONTAIN OVER 75% PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

Mouth acids cause tooth decay. Magnesia destroys these acids—protects the teeth—aids the gums.

Phillips' Magnesia Tooth Paste and Phillips' Magnesia Tooth Powder both contain over 75% genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

Thus the "Phillips' Way" is the *one* effective way to protect your teeth as you clean them.

Insist upon Phillips'—Paste or Powder—the powder in the convenient sifter-top tin.

YOUR DENTIST WILL TELL YOU
PHILLIPS' IS BEST

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322
Telegrams: "CHRONICL"
Registered No. B. 1055

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1936

STATES AND REFORMS

The Viceroy's visit to Baroda in connection with the Gaekwar's Diamond Jubilee was the occasion of much fulsome mutual adulation by the two. The Gaekwar may be excused if he expressed undue satisfaction on such an occasion at his achievements in his State in various directions. For it cannot be denied that Baroda is one of the progressive States in the country. Indeed the Viceroy may learn some useful lessons from the State administration, for example, in respect of the spuread of education and social reform legislation. We may also give the Maharaja credit for being quite sincere according to his lights when he said that the feeling uppermost in his mind was how much remained to be done. He salved his conscience by saying that "ideals of Government are so high that a life-time of unremitting labour is insufficient to overcome the combined forces of nature, human enertia and prejudice." To the extent he is sincere in seeking all-round progress he should realise that he could fare much better if his ideals were higher and if he sought to share the responsibilities of Government with the people of the State. Vested interests are as much a hindrance to progress as are human inertia and general prejudice.

People's Rights Ignored

It was inevitable that the speeches at the banquet to the Viceroy should make more than a passing reference to the new Constitution and the role of the States therein. But it is significant that not once even by a chance was there any reference to the constitutional rights of the people of the States; as if the people simply did not count in any constitutional scheme. The Maharaja, however, was most insistent on certain "essentials" of States, meaning Princes, which "are inseparable from their distinctive traditions and proud histories." Whatever power-loving Princes may think of it, the people in the States or India in general can hardly feel proud of the tradition, however, distinctive, of autocracy. The Maharaja also insisted that "in all matters outside the federal sphere, the States should have unfettered autonomy and they should be freed from restrictions and limitations imposed upon them jointly or severally in circumstances which have now ceased to exist." It is obvious that when he refers to the unfettered autonomy of the States, he only demands freedom of Federal control of the States; but he has no thought of the peoples' autonomy in the States. Only freedom, he adds, will enable the States "to develop naturally and fruitfully as virile, responsible entities of good government and determined to bring such qualities to the best service of India" The view is sound only if the freedom of the States means the freedom and Self-Government of the people in the States. Else freedom means only licence given to the State autocrats to play the despot without let or hindrance from the Federal Government. The people of the States will never approve of such a state of things.

The Tide Of Democracy

Not the least important part of the speeches was that which referred to what the Gaekwar called the "curse of communalism: "It has neither a redeeming feature," he said, "nor justification; and nothing but ill can come of it. I appeal to leaders of all creeds and communities to make a bold determined stand against this evil, to place their country first and urge their followers to do the same. The insistent need is for broadminded leadership and universal toleration." Equally insistent is the need for a Government that will not put a premium on communalism by following a communalist policy in legislative representation and even in manning the services. The people must be particularly non-communal in their outlook so as to counteract the mischief of such a policy. The Viceroy endorsed the Maharaja's views on communalism and none can miss the irony in the endorsement. However, the people are now becoming increasingly conscious of their common economic and political needs. Neither autocracy nor communalism can long resist the tide of democracy.

Bombay Municipal Finances

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation is reported to have made substantial changes in the city budget for 1936-37, as prepared and presented by the Commissioner, which will call for considerable comment in the Corporation, when that body comes to consider the budget and pronounce upon it. Briefly stated, the Standing Committee have recommended a reduction in the general tax by 1 per cent, and at the same time agreed to the restoration of the Corporation officials' salaries cut, which was responsible for a saving of Rs. 108,000 after grades had been revised and new scales sanctioned. They have also taken into account not only the receipts on account of land sales, but certain economies in the spending departments, like the schools, or the transfer of new works to the loans budget. The latter, certainly, does not indicate sound or safe financing; and we trust the Corporation will carefully consider it before giving their sanction to such ambiguous expedients. The condition of the city trade and prosperity has by no means improved so substantially as to justify any reasonable expectations of a revenue expansion to such an extent as would warrant immediately any reduction in taxation. Much as we would welcome reduction in the tax-burdens of the most highly taxed city in India, we cannot unreservedly acclaim the wisdom of the Standing Committee in recommending 1 per cent reduction in the general tax this year. True, the contribution to the Improvements branch of the Corporation,—a white elephant, if ever there was one,—is expected to be materially reduced, though the ex-Trust finance is still anything but self-balancing. There is, likewise, expected to be another economy in the Development Loan Charges,—which, being spread over for a much longer period than was originally intended, have resulted in substantial reduction in the annual equated payments towards the liquidation of this debt. We consider, however, that the Corporation have, in this piece of financial 'tour de force,' let themselves in for a much larger aggregate burden, on the city's tax-paying population than the relief obtained in the current year might lead one to believe, while on an 18-year programme of liquidation for the Development Loan of Rs. 141 lakhs, they would have nad to pay by equated instalments of capital and interest Rs. 168 lakhs, on a 30-year programme they would now have to pay over 206 lakhs. This is, at best, a very questionable piece of municipal economy. The whole policy of Debt Reduction or Redemption needs, in these days of extremely low interest rates, radical review. Government, who have themselves benefited considerably by the decline in the market rate of interest cannot preclude the local self-governing bodies, like the Bombay Municipal Corporation, from availing themselves of this direction to effect substantial savings in their annual budgets.

We propose to review this subject in the near future, and so shall add no further observations upon it at present. The expenditure under the Municipal Schools Committee called for the startling comment from one of the members of the Standing Committee,—when that subject was under discussion,—that nearly "93 per cent of the pupils in the Municipal primary schools never reach the end of the primary stage,"—successfully or otherwise. If this be so we cannot conceal it from the City Fathers that the Corporation are not getting anything like the full value of the money they spend upon the primary education in the city. The phenomenon of wastage and stagnation is common all over the country, as every report of the Provincial—and Central—Educational authorities bears witness. But, in this city, we are proud of our higher efficiency; are paying high salaries, and providing the most efficient apparatus and teaching, to justify us in expecting far better results than the mere average all over the country. And the volume of literacy provided by the municipal schools is much below the average. Whether the cost of Bombay municipal school is due to the high rents paid to some distinguished city landlords; or to the heavy grants-in-aid to private profit-making schools, we cannot wait to analyse in this general survey. We propose to consider this subject in another article and indicate what in our opinion might bring substantial economies, without in the least impairing the volume or quality of primary instruction imparted in our municipal schools. All that we would like to observe at this stage is, that while no right-thinking citizen would grudge money for education, mere increase in the totals of the amount spent, nominally on education, is no evidence that that work is being satisfactorily discharged.

Another direction in which our Municipal finances demand radical revision is the treatment, not only of such items of expenditure as the provision for Depreciation, Renewals or Replacement of mechanical equipment needed for the several municipal services, but also of the various productive establishments under the city administration. We are convinced, indeed, that no real improvement in the municipal finances is possible, unless the Corporation undertake productive public works, and remunerative municipal enterprise. We shall consider hereafter the directions in which such extension of Municipal enterprise is, in our opinion, not only advisable, but is even overdue for a city calling itself the first in India. In an age of rapidly changing mechanical equipment, the apparatus, machines, vehicles, needed in one year for the ordinary municipal service may be rendered not only obsolete, but actually burdensome or wasteful, in five or ten years at most. To follow a system of deadline depreciation provision, or straightline renewals fund, under such conditions, is to mistake fundamentally the very nature and purpose of such provision under present-day conditions. The Corporation seem to have precluded themselves from effecting any substantial economies in current administration and establishment charges, by refusing to give effect to their new and reduced scales of salary to present incumbents in those posts. But even that part of the expenditure needs to be fundamentally reconsidered, if economy in the civic expenditure is to be both substantial and permanent. There is a free-masonry in public service,—"an esprit de corps"—which unconsciously leads the chief executive to recommend exceptional treatment in particular cases, even when officially grades have been revised salaries reduced and establishments curtailed. And we realise the innate handicap of all democratic administrations where innumerable and invisible forces tug open the strings of the public purse; and very little energy is found to hold them tight. But still, we cannot help hoping that a city so advanced as Bombay will not lack in fearless, public-spirited, citizens who, from their place in the Corporation, would not hesitate to condemn all doubtful expedients, and sponsor far-sighted measures of real economy.

International Spies

How They Carry On Their Work

By DEVERE ALLEN

I

You may not be a spy, but you almost have to prove your innocence. For the fiction magazines, the motion pictures, and the newspaper headline are rapidly dividing the world into two classes: those who are international spies, and those who write about them. The public has been educated to understand all the tricks of conventional espionage, from the sinister, swarthy foreigner who blandly poisons a diplomat's coffee to the beautiful girl who, with extraordinary nonchalance, hides "the paper" in a book. The customary "revelations" vary all the way from dependable analyses of indubitable facts to the sensational but empty revivals of Mata Hari's execution.

Acceleration Of Espionage

Behind the current vogue, which, of course, was stimulated by the arrest of Americans in France and Finland for alleged complicity in a huge underground conspiracy to exploit valuable military secrets, lies an unquestionable increase in the art of minding other people's business. Long before the press of America was paying any attention to it, the newspapers and magazines of Europe were ringing with yarns of intrigue, suspicions, and numerous outright arrests and executions.

In 1930 an acceleration of the espionage that had been going on since the end of the War, was generally noticeable. In that year, the Germans cleaned out a centre of Polish spies in a villa at Bentschen; Italian spies caused a flurry at Locarno when they trailed Dr. Julius Curtius, German Foreign Minister; the French Government became excited by the apprehension of an English beggar speaking nine languages and suspiciously hovering around foreign consulates; the Rumanian police caught a woman spy posing an English scientist but who was in reality, they asserted, a Soviet agent; two French citizens were expelled from Switzerland for trying to obtain from Swiss persons military information about "a foreign Power"; in the Riviera town where I once lived for three months for some quite writing, an Italian fascist youth was captured after a revolver battle, bearing details of French fortifications at Toulon, the nearby naval base.

Counter-Espionage

During the following two years, spy scares cropped out at Barcelona; two Polish spies in Soviet Russia were executed but before their deaths were reported to have turned over to the Soviet authorities a list of all Police agents in the U.S.S.R.; a band of Alsatians were incarcerated for selling descriptions of the expensive Metz forts to Germany; and two young men, one Italian and one French, were arrested and imprisoned by the Italians on the border near Mentone.

In 1933, espionage multiplied rapidly or else greater skill was found in counter-espionage. Esthonian police nabbed a group of Russians and charged them with sending out by secret radio all sorts of private information, meantime seizing the Soviet code; a French captain at Belfort was put on trial for selling military documents to a German purchaser; in Russia a series of executions followed the discovery of a ring of spies active at the very centre of important agricultural projects for thirteen years; the French at Nice jailed two Italian stonemasons who had picked up knowledge of forts on which they had been working; a French professor was convicted of espionage in Italy; three German spies were executed in Poland; the famous case of Lieutenant Baillie-Smith shook the British public; Italy shot one of its own naval officers and an accomplice, who was accused of selling to France military secrets for ten years; private patriotic organizations in Bulgaria "executed" or rather lynched a Serb youth for espionage; at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, six men were arrested as spies, four of them former Austro-Hungarian army officers; forest fires around the fort on Nice's picturesque Mont Chauve were attributed to Italian incendiaries, and not without a certain justification; Donato Battelli, a friend of Il Duce himself, was arrested at Rome for espionage along with a large ring linked to France and Yugoslavia; a French engineer was caught on his way to Germany with plans of the Metz-Boulay line of fortifications; a young German was taken at Gibralta: for sketching military posts in a forbidden area; a "beautiful German siren" and a young Frenchman were picked up when smuggling out of France into Germany a new type of machine gun jealously guarded by French officials; and Finland announced the sensational discovery of a huge international spy ring, the details of which made the motion picture spy film writers curl up with chagrin.

Ironic Game

About the time when many people were looking with a faintly reviving hope at the possibility of last-minute efforts at disarmament, the French caught another spy at Toulon; Spain held a German and an Englishman for being too inquisitive in too many places; and Uncle Sam's sleuths were apprehending a group of Japanese——later released——for taking photographs around important military arsenals and shipping points in New Jersey. If sympathy with the bewildered Japanese ran strong with some Americans, even these could hardly forget that in Japan, not long previously, Charles A. Lindbergh had been labelled in press of certain factions as an American spy!

The ironic game goes grimly on. Mr. Richard Wilmer Rowan, who wrote an excellent book on espionage in 1928 ("Spy and Counter-Spy") only to see its vivid conclusions outstripped by the incredible happenings since 1929, nevertheless spoke with a prophet's understanding when he said: ". . . espionage does not subside simply because hostilities are past. Nations of only one potential antagonism, who are happily far off from a state of war, and who may even have been devoted allies in a recently concluded struggle, will spy upon each other with all the vigour of inveterate foes. The regiments of the secret service are sometimes reduced, but never demobilized. No treaty of peace has ever sent them home rejoicing." Mr. Rowan estimated the number of spies active in the World War at 45,000, of whom about 1,000 were caught and executed. It will not take many post-war years like the last five to surpass the war-time record.

"Miracles" Of Cleverness

The more one studies the methods of modern espionage, the more one marvels that it ever succeeds. The fiction narratives

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5)

Frankly Speaking

YET ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

That the bombing of the Swedish Red Cross unit by Italian aeroplanes was far from being an accident or a mistake is manifest, if only from the fact that the aggressors seem to be persistent in repeating what is a most heinous and cowardly outrage on sick and suffering human beings. The latest Red Cross unit to have been bombed was that of the Egyptian Medical Mission headed by Prince Ismail Daud. The bombing, it appears, was calculated and deliberate and the use of poison gas bombs adds to the horror of the dastardly crime against humanity. These repeated outrages are effectively exposing the myth of Italy's "civilizing mission" and rousing the world conscience against Mussolini's brutal aggression. But while the people of almost every country have expressed their condemnation of these outrages, it is significant that the Powers are discreetly silen on what is a blatant defence of civilization. Any doubts as to the imposition of the oil embargo should have been removed by these latest of Italian crimes and the ban imposed forthwith.

ALL HONOUR TO THEM.

Whatever the attitude of the different Governments, a glorious tribute is due to the different Red Cross Missions now working in Abyssinia. The spirit of self-sacrifice, courage and large-heartedness that they have displayed in the face of heavy odds is one of the most glorious chapters in the history of modern times. And the noble ideals that have prompted them to undertake this hazardous task are perhaps the only redeeming feature of a world in which greed, hatred and violence continue to be the ruling passions of men. The determination of the Egyptians as well as the Swedes to reinforce their respective Red Cross units is perhaps the best and noblest reply they could give to the Italian outrage. It is the answer of non-violence to violence, of good to evil.

BLIND FAITH.

The Nawab of Dacca's enthusiasm for British connection will, of course, be shared by his friends amongst the British officials but not by the people of the country. The question of independence, he says, is outside the pale of practical politics. But if Dominion status, which he aspires to, is to include the right of secession and is practical politics, there is no reason why independence is less so. As for the Nawab Saheb's claim that British connection can confer upon India certain benefits that cannot be derived from independence, it must be noted that independence does not at all preclude beneficial association with Britain and other countries. However, questions of ideals apart if the Nawab Saheb does any real service to the country that will take it even a step nearer to self-government, it will be duly appreciated by the country.

ILL-ADVISED.

We are afraid that the plea offered by the Nawab of Dacca in his presidential address at the Khilafat Conference at Calcutta for the 'Islamisation of Harijans' is singularly ill-advised. We have no desire to enter into the question of proselytisation here. But even while granting that right, one must protest against making religious capital out of what is, or ought to be, purely a domestic question for the Hindu community. The contemplated conversion of Harijans 'en masse' and the proposed starting of an association under the grandiloquent name of the 'Muslim Mission For Emancipation of Depressed Classes' will, far from emancipating the Harijans, only end in exacerbating the feelings between the two communities and make the task of rapprochement more difficult. The leaders of the Khilafat Conference will do well in not countenancing the idea further, if for nothing else, because it is bound to have unfortunate repercussions in the present already surcharged communal atmosphere.

GUBERNATORIAL ADVICE.

The advice proffered by Sir Harry Haig, the Governor of the U.P., to the young Raja of Mahmudabad on the occasion of the latter's installation, deserves to be pondered over by our princes. Sir Harry rightly observed that the problems awaiting the new generation are radically different from those of the last generation had been called upon to solve and that, therefore, a fresh outlook is necessary. He also emphasized that what is needed today is adjustment but not destruction. It may be remarked, however, that one must not make a fetish of reverence for the past, and that a certain amount of destruction is invitable in any process of readjustment, social, economic or political. Again one must differ with Sir Harry when he suggests that the problem of wresting political power from Britain is practically over. Far from it, indeed, is the case, and no amount of high-sounding platitudes will convince us to the contrary.

Village Arts And Industries Exhibition At Wadtal

To the Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—An Exhibition of Village Arts and Industries is proposed to be held at Wadtal in the Kaira District on the occasion of the Ram Navmi festival, in the middle of April next. Thousands of people from all around, flock to the Swami Narayan Temple at Wadtal on this occasion and facilities for their free lodging is provided by the authorities of the Temple. An excellent free site is to be provided by the Temple authorities for holding the exhibition. Arrangements are also being made to exhibit at the time magic lantern slides on educational topics.

A message of hope and encouragement has to be conveyed to our villages, by means of holding exhibitions of village arts and crafts.

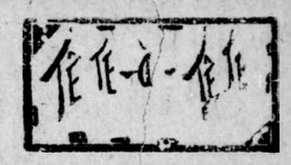
My present purpose is to invite all those in Gujerat, who are interested in the Swadeshi cause, to help in making the Exhibition a success, by inducing village workers to exhibit their products at the exhibition. An endeavour will be made at the same time to put before village artists and craftsmen superior models, so as to give them fresh ideas and enable them to improve their work and also produce further articles.

I shall be glad to hear from all those who take an interest in the matter. Yours, etc.

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

121, Medows Street.

Bombay, January 3, 1936.



HINDU MAHASABHA—WHITHER?
—Headline.

Oh, any old where, so long as it is away from the Congress and nationalism.

* * * *

It is learnt that Italy will not participate in the forthcoming Davis Cup tenn's tournament.

Apparently Il Duce's sportsmen are more fascinated by the Death's game they are playing in Abyssinia now.

* * * *

The President of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association wants to check "the growing evil of speculation among the middle and lower classes."

Yes. Can't the plutocrats have at best one exclusive evil?

* * * *

Sir T. V. (take a long breath!) Vijayaraghavachariar says Indian students have plenty of scope to serve their motherland by working in the economic field.

If only they could? Now they can only work in the uneconomic field of unemployment.

* * * *

Twentieth Century Untouchability.

Europeans of Transvaal at a conference, demanded that marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans be made a crime and that the native population be completely segregated.

The speakers, be it noted, included General Smuts, one of the pillars of the British Empire.

* * * *

Speaking at Johannesburg, Sir Syed Raza Ali said his aim had always been co-operation between European and Indian settlers in South Africa.

Not unlike the Anglo-French anxiety to secure peace on terms "equally acceptable to Italy and Abyssinia."

* * * *

Why, asks the "Leader," has no Indian been associated with Sir Otto Niemeyer in his forthcoming financial enquiry?

Two reasons suggest themselves to us:—

(1) Because he would be an Indian.

(2) Because this is a financial enquiry.

And a banker with doubtful accounts would naturally prefer to have his accounts examined by one of his own ledger-keepers.

* * * *

A British firm is manufacturing petrol from coal.

All gas, the Americans would say.

* * * *

The International Red Cross declined to issue any information on the bombing of the Red Cross units in Abyssinia on the ground that it wishes to remain neutral as between Italy and Abyssinia.

Aren't they carrying this neutrality craze too far?

* * * *

Here is *the* latest in Associations. The Reich Association of the Rich in children. The aim of the association is to preach that every German couple must have at least four children.

Even India with her thousands of quaint and queer organizations can't beat that.

* * * *

NEGLECT OF BEAUTY.
—Headline.

A crime of which women can never be accused. And, of course, they would not neglect what is not beauty.

* * * *

The deal was just being brought to a close.

"He appears to be the kind of horse I want," said the purchaser.

"Yes, he is a fine-looking horse," the vendor answered.

"And he's a good worker?

"When you see 'im at work, you'll be delighted with 'im.'

The horse changed owners.

A week later a heated argument was being waged between the same two men.

"An' you had the so-and-so nerve to tell me he was a good worker! Why, 'e could't pull a hen off its nest!"

"I never told you nothing of the sort. Wot I said was—'when you see 'im at work you'll he delighted with 'im'—an' so you will!'

Bombing Does Not Damp Their Spirit

Prince Ismail's Assurance To Emperor

"Ready To Sacrifice Their Lives In Cause Of Humanity"

(Special Cable)

CAIRO, Jan. 6.

Prince Ismail Daoud, Head of the Egyptian Medical Mission in Abyssinia, has telegraphed stating that seven Italian 'planes bombed and machine-gunned the Egyptian Ambulance consisting of seven doctors, eight male nurses and two Maltese assistants.

The planes hovered in the vicinity for a week, and the occupants of the Ambulance were forced to shut themselves up for two hours pending the dispersal of poisonous fumes from the gas bombs dropped from 'planes.

Haile Selassie has telegraphed thanking the Prince who replied that they were ready to sacrifice their lives in the cause of the humanity.

AMAZING ATTITUDE OF INTERNATIONAL R. C.

GENEVA, Jan. 5.

The International Red Cross declines to issue any information on bombing of the Red Cross units in Abyssinia on the ground that it wishes to remain neutral as between Italy and Abyssinia.

The statement has caused surprise here as it is felt that it is difficult to see how the Red Cross can remain neutral if it is proved that its flag has been violated.

TOTAL ITALIAN LOSSES

ROME, Jan. 6.

It is officially stated that the Italian losses in the battle from the outbreak of war to December 31 have totalled 390 killed and 14 missing, whilst 259 workmen died of disease and accidents.

SANCTITY OF RED CROSS

Swedish Unit Demands Geneva Assurance

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 6

The swedish pastor, Mr. Svenson, who was with the Swedish unit during the last week's bombing raid arrived to-day at the capital by the Red Cross 'plane accompanied by three severely wounded Ethiopian orderlies. It is learnt that twenty more of those wounded in the raid died, bringing the total deathroll to fifty. It is stated that it is impossible to carry on the work of the unit except under bushes where ordinary knives were used instead of surgical instruments which were either lost or destroyed in the raid.

Swedish circles declared that until a definite assurance is received from Geneva that Italians are prepared to respect the Red Cross, survivors of the unit will not return to their ruined encampment.

Count Vonrosen, the young Swedish flier who conducted a series of perilous flights to Southern Front to bring the Red Cross survivors to the capital has brought back photographs of the victims of the raid showing it is alleged, the use of mustard gas.

The Emperor's movements in the north has been stopped by torrential rains which have washed away a whole section of the road north of Dessie.

AIR ACTIVITY ON ALL FRONTS

ROME, Jan. 6

Italian Air Force activity on all fronts is reported. A communique from Gen. Badoglio states that Abyssinian patrols were driven back in the course of minor encounters in the Tembien region and near the confluence of the river Gabat with the Gheva. Two Italians and two Askaris killed and two Italians two Askaris were wounded.

On the Somali front the Dubat sections occupied Amino on the river Ganale Doria. The Dubats supported by armed cars attacked Abyssinian concentrations in the neighbourhood of Oreri on the right bank of the Ganale Doria and after driving out the Abyssinians destroyed their encampment. The Abyssinians left 150 dead or wounded on the field. The Italian casualties were one Italian soldier, three Dubats and one Askari killed and one Askari and fifteen Dubats wounded.—Reuter.

RED CROSS WORK IN ADDIS ABABA

New Delhi Communique On Abyssinia's Needs

NEW DELHI, January 5.

A Press communique about the Red Cross work in Addis Ababa states:—

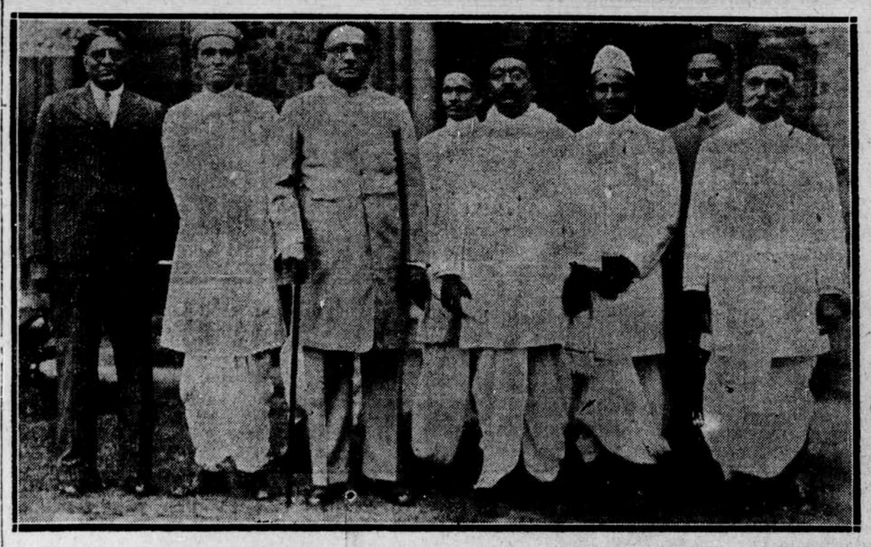
Regular communications are now being received from the International Red Cross delegates in Addis Ababa, via Geneva, regarding the Red Cross situation and requirements in Ethiopia. Arrangements have been made by the authorities for free transport by rail from Djibuti to Addis Ababa of all material addressed by national societies to the Ethiopian Red Cross. As previously announced, the Indian Red Cross Society is willing to forward any medical supplies sent to it either in New Delhi or Bombay, for shipment to the Ethiopian Red Cross. The latest requirements announced are waterproof, doublefly, folding tents, each to shelter 10 to 20 wounded, which can be transported on mules. Stretchers and water-proof ground sheets for tents are also badly needed. Doctors and surgeons are still required, also money to engage more medical help. Quinine is also said to be needed in large quantities, as the price in Abyssinia is prohibitive.

A sum of Rs.715 has so far been received by the Indian Red Cross headquarters, as subscription to the "Ethiopian Red Cross."

Gifts in kind already forwarded include bandages, dressings, cotton wool, electrolytic-chlorine, antitetantic serum and prophilactic cholera vaccine. An anonymous gift of a case of surgical instruments has been forwarded this week to Addis Ababa.

SUFFERING ON BATTLEFIELD

Reliable details regarding the number of wounded and the hospital situation are difficult to obtain, though there can be no doubt as to the pressing nature of Abyssinia's needs. A Press report from London describes the sufferings of the wounded as pitiable and it is reported that hundreds lie out on the battlefield unattended. An Egyptian Red Crescent unit is doing fine work near Daggahbur. The British Ambulance Service has been taken over entirely by the British Red Cross Society. One unit, with 17 ambulances, landed at Berbara in November and was ordered to go to the North. It has safely reached Dessie and will now get to work. A second British unit is being got ready in London to proceed to the North-Western Front via the Sudan.—United Press.



The Bombay Shroff Association celebrated its Silver Jubilee on Sunday, under the Presidentship of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas at the Sir C. J. Hall. Photo shows him (third from left) with Mr. C. B. Mehta, President of the Association, at his right, and members of the Managing Committee.

HIGHER WAGES FOR MINERS

Representative Meeting In London Will Discuss Question

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The coal industry embarks on a fateful week to-day. On Wednesday representatives of owners and miners from different districts will meet in London and offers will be made for a general advance in wages. Owners of several districts in South Wales agreed to make an increase of varying amounts and these will be considered by the owners before they meet miners' leaders. Hitherto only partial success attended the efforts of coal owners to raise the prices in the home market with a view to finding additional revenue to pay higher wages. The national output at present is about 220 million tons annually. About 165 million tons are sold in the home market and it is on the bulk of this quantity that owners are endeavouring to raise prices. Railways who use 13 million tons are among the consumers who refused to agree to the revision of contract prices.

ARMS IN INDO-CHINA

Further Facilities For Importation

In a Press note issued by the Director of Information, Bombay, in June last, the law relating to the importation of firearms into Indo China by tourists visiting that country on hunting trips was made known.

A recent communication from the Governor-General of Indo-China states that further facilities are now available for the importation of firearms and munitions into that country and the tourists are allowed to forward in advance their firearms to an armourer of Saigon (M. Didier, 61, rue Pellerin), who has been authorised to carry out on their behalf all the necessary formalities in that connection.

Sanctions & Sport

ROME, January 6.

It is learned that Italy will not participate in the forthcoming matches for the Davis Cup owing to the imposition of economic sanctions.—Indian Allied News.

LESS ACCIDENTS IN BRITAIN

Real Salvation Lies In Personal Care, Says Minister Of Transport

RUGBY, Jan. 4.

Surveying the position in regard to road accidents in Britain as revealed in figures for the past year, the Minister of Transport, Mr. Hore-Belisha, in a broadcast talk last night, emphasised that real salvation lies not in regulations and mechanical devices, but in personal care and restraint.

Since the enforcement of the speed control regulations, however, the situation has shown definite improvement. There were 822 fewer people killed on the roads of Britain last year and 12,805 fewer injured than in 1934. The figures for the past year were 6,571 killed and 218,789 injured.

Since the invention of the motor car, said Mr. Hore-Belisha, accidents had mounted in an unbroken ascent during every normal year, and in 1935—had the tendency been continued, there would have been a further increase of 15,000. Further there had been an average addition of 450 motor vehicles every day throughout the year.

In spite of this, whereas in 1934 ninety-nine persons were killed or injured for every 1,000 vehicles on the roads, the figure for 1935 was down to 87. This is the first year for a long time past that the proportion of casualties per motor car has fallen. Accidents had not only diminished, they had become less severe. The percentage of reduction in deaths was twice as great as the percentage of reduction in injuries. The Minister suggested that this was conclusive proof of the mercy of controlling speed.—"British Official Wireless."

BANKHEAD ACT CHALLENGED

Future Of Cotton Market Depends Upon Supreme Court's Decision

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

When the United State's Supreme Court re-assembles today it is expected to announce its decision on several cases vitally important to the Government's policy one of which concerns the validity of the Bankhead Act regulating the production of cotton which has been challenged.

It is opined that the overthrow of the Bankhead Act will render the cotton control programme more difficult and upset the cotton market.

RIVER SEINE IN FLOOD

(Special Cable).

PARIS, Jan. 6.

The flood situation in France has reached such a point, that the Seine in Paris is expected to reach danger level to-day, requiring all services for the defence of the Capital from flooding to be mobilised. The river has risen nearly two feet during the last 24 hours, powerful pumps being installed on the embankments, while barges are hurriedly emptying their vessels of cargo.

The floods are also continuing in Normandy, drowning cattle and invading houses. The worst flood in seventy years has occurred at Poitiers, many houses being evacuated.

There is grave anxiety in the west and south-west of the country where the position is critical. At Nantes in Loire-Inferieure the floods have invaded the centre of the town doing considerable damage to merchandise.

20 IRANIANS ARRESTED IN DELHI

Alleged To Be Responsible For A Number Of Burglaries

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

Twenty Iranians and their servants were arrested by the police under suspicious circumstances.

It is alleged that they are ex-convicts from Bombay and other places and are responsible for committing a number of thefts and burglaries in Delhi city.

A party of about fifty Iranians with families is encamping outside Delhi Gate.

In the gambling den raid the total number of persons arrested is 14 and over Rs. 600 were recovered by the police.

A Nawab is also reported to be one of those arrested and bailed. —A.P.

IMPORTANCE OF SHROFFS IN RURAL ECONOMY

Bombay Association Celebrates Silver Jubilee

The Bombay Shroff Association celebrated its Silver Jubilee under the presidentship of Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas at the University Convocation Hall on Sunday.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, President of the Association, in welcoming those present, traced the history of the Association, its activities and its aims. He said:—

"In view of the indispensable utility of the shroffs in the banking and credit machinery of the country, the Central Banking Enquiry Committee made a recommendation to link the shroffs with the Reserve Bank of India on certain terms, when it came to be established, with a view to coordinate the various units of the banking system of the country.

But in spite of such specific and strong recommendations of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, Government entirely omitted the shroffs from the scope of the Reserve Bank Bill in 1933, which drew strong protests from this Association and other sister Associations of shroffs. Subsequently, Government invited the Federation to suggest the name of a representative of the shroffs to place their case before the Reserve Bank Joint Select Committee. The Federation having suggested my name, I had the honour to represent the shroffs before the Reserve Bank Joint Select Committee. Both in my written statement and oral evidence before the Reserve Bank Joint Select Committee, I pleaded to the best of my lights the case of shroffs regarding the demand to link them with the Reserve Bank in that very bill. These efforts of ours, supported by our to-day's Chairman, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, resulted in Government introducing the clause 55(a) in the Reserve Bank Act.

"This clause, though not fully satisfactory, is, however, very useful, inasmuch as it keeps open the question of linking of shroffs with the Reserve Bank.

DISCOUNT MARKET.

"The indigenous banker is the main agency which controls the money market in the wide and scattered areas of the country. The linking of this agency, therefore, as the conduit pipe to the Reserve Bank reservoir, is an indispensable need for the even and uniform flow of money.

Another advantage which is bound to accrue from the linking of the indigenous banker with the Reserve Bank is that it will help to create a discount market in India, which is sadly absent at present.

EXPROPRIATING ACTS.

"As the prosperity of the shroffs has a close and intimate connection with the economic conditions of the peasantry, I deem it my duty on this important occasion to refer to the baffling problem of agricultural indebtedness, which is considerably exercising the minds of the public at present. There is not the least doubt that the just and equitable solution of this intricate problem will play an important part in the economic regeneration of this country. That the agriculturist is groaning under a heavy load of debt has to be admitted. Relief to the agriculturist is welcome. But in some provinces, under the guise of giving relief to agriculturists, expropriatory Acts have been passed, whilst in others such measures are awaiting introduction in the Legislatures. These Acts embody such vicious class measures that if proper foresight is not brought to bear in seeking redress of this problem, they will certainly do irreparable harm to the money lending classes and will have serious reactions on the banking, industrial and economic interests of the country.

Besides, such enactments violate the sanctity of contracts, the extension of which is bound to create embarrassments to Government in course of time. On a dispassionate review, it will be clear that the present situation has been really due to a variety of causes, one of which is the very low prices of commodities. If however, attempts are made to give relief to the agriculturists at the cost of unorganised village money lenders, there will be serious repercussions on the economic interests of the country and will do serious harm to the agriculturists, by turning away from them their unfailing helpers.

Messrs. Begraj Gupta, Abdul Gani Hasham, Harikishandas Mehta, representatives of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Memon Chamber of Commerce and Hindustan Native Merchants' Association, respectively then felicitated the Association on the completion of its 25th year.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS' SPEECH.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, president of the function, then expressed great pleasure at the Association celebrating its Silver Jubilee.

He visualised a great future for indigenous banking if the several sister associations, which were present there to felicitate the Bombay Shroff Association would cooperate with it.

NO NEUTRALITY, BUT INTERFERENCE

How Rome Looks At Roosevelt's Speech

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ROME, Jan. 6.

Sgr. Virginio Gayda in "Giornale d'Italia" says that President Roosevelt's speech is an electoral effort aiming at a compromise on the difficulties of American neutrality. President Roosevelt's references to dictatorships are obviously to Germany, Italy and Japan. For thirteeen years Fascism has been tranquil, while storm clouds with preoccupations in military movements and armaments had arisen in the rest of the world.

The change proposed by President Roosevelt signifies not only american intervention in the dispute despite all principles of neutrality, but also their adherence to the League's policy and direct submission to the policy of Britain. The prohibition of oil exports will not prevent Italian operations in East Africa, but can only provoke fresh international complications.

MUSLIMS' SHARE IN MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Calcutta Khilafat Conference Concludes

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The Calcutta Khilafat Conference passed resolutions opining that the Calcutta Muslims will not be satisfied unless and until their right of one-fourth share in the Corporation services in all grades was accepted in accordance with the resolution put forward by Muslim members of the Corporation and urging them not to withdraw their resignations until their demands were accepted, also enjoining the Muslim public not to participate in the coming Corporation election.

The conference also urged Government to substitute the present system by separate electorate with reservation of seats in the Calcutta Corporation and recorded dissatisfaction at the decision of the Bengal Governor in disallowing the adjournment motion in the Bengal Council regarding the situation following the Muslim Members' resignation from the Corporation.—A.P.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 35 Years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD, therefore, give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A. I. S. M. A.); BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.); & GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L. C. C. D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade — *"The Silver Key"*

LEAVING ALLENBY IN SAFETY, WADE DASHES BACK TO THE HOUSE--TOWARD DANGER!
12-13
ONE MINUTE TO BINNY'S DEAD LINE!-I'VE GOT TO GET THIS BRICK OUT--FAST!
WADE GRASPS THE SUCTION-PUMP AND PULLS--- SLOWLY THE BRICK SLIDES OUT FROM THE WALL, REVEALING--
A KEYHOLE! THE LOCK FOR THE SILVER KEY!
ONE MORE TICK, MISS LANE -AND THE BOMB GOES OFF!

South Punjab Forced To Follow On

Aussies' Tall Score In First Innings Of Amritsar Match

THE SCORES

Australians (1st Innings)		*340*
South Punjab (1st Innings)		*163*
South Punjab (2nd Innings)	*for 2 wickets*	*39*

With the tall score of the "Aussies" at 340 in the first innings of the match at Amritsar, South Punjab who made 163 runs in the same innings were forced to follow on in the afternoon of the second day's play.

Opening their second innings with the same pair as in the first, the Home Team made 39 for two wickets when the stumps were drawn on Monday.

SAEED'S BID FOR CENTURY

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 6.

There was very small attendance and the weather was cloudy when the match between the Australians and Southern Punjab was resumed this morning. The wicket was unaffected by the first day's play, this being one of the hardest wickets in Northern India.

Southern Punjab began their innings with Munilal and Shaiq to the bowling of Alexander and Nagel. A wicket fell in the second over of each bowler, two wickets thus falling for ten runs in a quarter of an hour. Shaiq was caught in the slips by Nagel off Alexander and Prithvi Raj who followed was bowled by Nagel. Prithvi Raj was the batsman who had played a beautiful innings against Jardine's team in 1933 when Amarnath scored his first century against that touring side.

Munilal was then joined by Lall Singh and these two playing really clever cricket stopped further disasters and at noon after 40 minutes play they had taken the score to 30 without further loss.

The wicket was true and as such was more favourable to the batsmen. Munilal played fast bowling without any difficulty and his hooks and drives were excellently timed. Oxenham came in place of Alexander at 30, and Munilal drove him off to boundary, this being the first four of Southern Punjab Innings which had now been in progress for nearly an hour.

Mair next relieved Nagel and took two wickets in successive overs. Lall Singh, after playing a couple of balls very unconvincingly, was bowled by leg break from Mair (38—3—11). The third wicket had added 28 runs in 40 minutes. Munilal who was associated in this partnership also left immediately afterwards being snapped up by Love behind the wicket in Mair's next over (39—4—20).

Fall of these two wickets brought together the Yuvaraj of Patiala and Mohd. Saeed, two of the most forcing batsmen in Northern India and their partnership at once enlivened the game and made the crowd sit up and take genuine interest in the proceedings.

YUVARAJ HITS SIXER.

The Yuvaraj of Patiala as if greatly heartened by Saeed's very confident batting opened with a fine hit for six over square leg-boundary off Mair. Mohd. Saeed who had shown only slight hesitancy against Mair in his first over later played him mostly out of crease driving him with the full face of the bat and forcing the field back to boundaries. Twice he stepped back and punched the ball hard through covers to boundary. Yuvaraj and Saeed gave about the best exhibition of running between the wickets seen here for some time, both taking advantage of the well spread out field to tap the ball and near the wicket to get a run.

Eventually after the pair had added 40 runs off the slow bowlers, Alexander relieved Oxenham and bowled the Yuvaraj. At lunch the score was 80 for five wickets Mohd. Saeed and Roshanlal batting.

Nagel and Alexander again opened bowling and in his second over Alexander got Roshanlal l.b.w. with only three runs added to the lunch score (83—6—0).

BEST PARTNERSHIP.

Gyan Prakash and Mohd. Saeed (who was now 22) then struck up the best partnership of the innings so far and both played exceedingly attractive cricket. Saeed's game was a mixture of sound defence with lovely shots through covers and straight past the bowler and there was no mistaking the power behind his strikes when he made them. He hit five fours in his twenty-five scored in the partnership with Gyan Prakash and there were eight fours in his fifty which was his score when Gyan Prakash left, bowled by Oxenham. Two of these were consecutive hits against Oxenham and every one of them well-earned as he had to beat four men on boundary lines before he could claim a four.

Gyan Prakash too played well for his fifteen which included two fours.

SAEED'S FINE PLAY.

Oxenham got the next two wickets those of Murrawat Hussain and Mohd. Ali but although these two were responsible for only four runs between them Mohd. Saeed utilised their partnership to carry the score from 126 to 163 practically off his own bat. Running well-judged singles and punctuating these with hard drives Saeed kept up a very brisk pace and the play all the time he was batting was extremely interesting. After reaching his fifty Saeed made a bid for his century and incidentally also to save a follow on and failed in both objectives by 20 and 27 runs respectively. His knock was entirely flawless and occupied 110 minutes. His chief hits were twelve fours and one five, his best shots a fine cover drive and square-cut. In point of spectacular effect Saeed's game equalled to that of Jai.

Saeed was caught on the square-leg boundary and the Southern Punjab innings ended at 3-25 for 163, 177 runs behind the Australians.

S. PUNJAB FOLLOWS ON.

Ryder made Southern Punjab follow on and they began their second innings at 4 p.m. with the same pair as in the first innings. Munilal and Shiaq Hussain gave their side much better start than in the first innings staying together for 45 minutes before Shaiq was bowled by Oxenham at 35. Ryder rested Leather and opened the attack with Alexander and Hendry. Oxenham when he came on Leather was again extremely difficult to score from and in taking two wickets in eight overs he had only these scoring strokes made off him. Mair was less effective, Munilal hitting him for three fours to leg in his first over.

Both Shiaq Hussain and Prithvi Raj were bowled by Oxenham at 39 which was the score at the close of the play.

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings.)

Wendell Bill b Murrawat Hussain	13
Ryder c and b Mohd Ali	115
Macartney (retired)	12
Love l.b.w. b Mohd. Ali	82
Oxenham (run out)	21
Nagel l.b.w. b Murrawat	3
Warne, b Yuvaraj of Patiala	14
Alexander c Lal Singh b Mohd. Ali	2
Bryant l.b.w. b Murrawat	43
Hendry b Murrawat	0
Mair (not out)	10
Extras	15
Total	340

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Murrawat	36	7	123	4
Mazar Mahomed	4	0	16	0
Mohd. Ali	29.1	6	62	3
Gyan Prakash	3	1	13	0
Prithvi Raj	17	3	47	0
Yuravaj of Patiala	10	2	26	1
Mohd. Saeed	5	0	18	0

SOUTHERN PUNJAB (1st Innings)

Shaiq c Nagel, b Alexander	2
Prithvi Raj b Nagel	1
Munilal c Love b Mair	20
Lall Singh b Mair	11
Yuvaraj, b Alexander	20
Roshanlal l.b.w. b Alexander	0
Gyan Prakash b Oxenham	15
Murrawat, l.b.w. b Oxenham	0
Mohd Saeed c. Leather, b Nagel	80
Mohd. Ali l.b.w. b Oxenham	4
Mazar Mahmood (not out)	0
Extras	10
Total	163

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Alexander	16	2	38	3
Nagel	17.2	6	32	2
Oxenham	16	4	40	3
Mair	13	1	43	2

S. PUNJAB (2nd Innings.)

Munilal (not out)	18
Shaiq Hussain b Oxenham	21
Prithvi Raj b Oxenham	0
Lall Singh (not out)	0
Total (for 2 wickets)	39

Help Kidneys

Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

The Second Annual Sports for School Children, organised by the South Indian Welfare Society, was held last evening on the grounds of the Dadar Hindu Gymkhana. Shivaji Park, Mr. I. H. Taurton, the Municipal Commissioner, presiding. On either side of the President are Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer and Dr. M. C. Javle.

Commissioner Taunton Turns Down Bakhle's Bill

Says Vexatious Interference With Shopkeepers And Inconvenience To Public Will Result

The Municipal Commissioner does not propose to recommend Mr. Bakhle's Bill to the Municipal Corporation for various reasons. In his letter, dated 14th October, 1935, the Commissioner states:—

Apart from financial considerations, on the merits of the Bill the following objections suggest themselves:—

(1) There will be vexatious interference with shopkeepers' business by the Inspectors.

(2) The early closing of shops will cause much inconvenience to the public.

(3) The provisions re: compulsory holidays are so complicated that evasion would seem to be easily possible.

(4) The limitation of hours of employment and age of children to be employed will mean that those who would otherwise be doing fairly light work will merely loaf about the streets and get into mischief; in the absence of compulsory education such enforced leisure will do more harm than good.

(5) Generally the restrictions in the bill will reduce the earnings of the employees as well as the income of the shopkeepers.

I, therefore, regret that I cannot recommend that the Bill be supported by the Corporation. The arguments of Mr. Virkar against the Bill seem to me to have considerable force.

PROGRESS OF QUETTA SALVAGE

Over 1,200 Bodies Recovered & 30 Lakhs Worth Property Rescued

NEW DELHI, January 5.

Information has been received from Quetta that salvage continued during the week in wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 16 19 and 18. Majority of houses salvaged were in wards 2 and 16, viz. 53 houses in the former and 48 in the latter. Property valued at Rs.1,84,903 was recovered bringing the grand total up to Rs. 30,14,092-3-0. 73 bodies were recovered during the week, bringing the total up to date to 1,200.

Nine hundred and eighty-five rural huts are under construction and 1,100 huts were completed during the period 24th November to 14th December, 1935. The amount spent from allotment up to the end of the week ending 11th November, 1935 was Rs.21,646-10-4. The amount spent on Karezes water mills and wells etc. for the period from 6-12-'35 to 12-12-'35 was Rs.755, bringing the total amount up to Rs.75,239-7-0.

Number of persons accommodated in the Brewery camp on 9-12-'35 was 564 of whom 372 were drawing free rations.

The Garrison Engineer reports that for the week ending 14th December, 1935, 16 huts in the Brewery Camp were completed, bringing the total up to 435.

Work is in progress in 20 others.

AMOUNT OF RELIEF

Relief sanctioned during the period 5-12-'35 to 12-12-'35 amounted to Rs.21,417-5-0, and payments during the same period amount to Rs.14,833-9-0.

The total relief sanctioned up to date amounts to Rs.1,69,558-12-5 of which payments to the extent of Rs.1,38,142-1-5, have been made. This latter amount does not include figures of expenditure on rural construction, or relief in Kalat State.—United Press.

PEOPLE'S JUBILEE GIFT TO GAEKWAR

Viceroy Opens Science And Technological Institute Of Baroda

VICEROY'S CAMP (Baroda): January 6.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech on the occasion of the opening of the Science and Technological Institute at Baroda, to-day:—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure to open the Science and Technological Institute, which has been erected as a memorial to His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee.

"I cannot commend too highly the wisdom of choosing a memorial of this kind, for it at once embodies in a permanent form, the feelings of affection for His Highness, which are held by those of his subjects, who have so generously contributed to the cost of this Institute. It also provides a means of further progress and development on scientific lines within the Baroda State.

"I have elsewhere alluded to the general and material progress on modern lines within the Baroda State. I can safely say that in such matters the Baroda State is second to none and for this most satisfactory position, the subjects of the State are greatly indebted to the wisdom and foresight of its present ruler.

"Scientific research continues to play an ever-increasing part in the modern progress and development of the human race and through the medium of the Institute, which I am about to declare open, further facilities will be available to the students and others of this State, of which I trust they will take the fullest advantage.

"I have great pleasure in declaring open the Golden Jubilee Science and Technological Institute."—A.P.

INTERNATIONAL SPIES

(Continued From Page 6)

notwithstanding, most of it is incredibly crude and stupid, and it is scant wonder that counter-espionage has performed such "miracles" of cleverness. At times, however, men and women of extraordinary talent at deception find their way into the ranks of the underground workers; camera in the form of watches, capable of snapping pictures that may be enlarged thirty times; coins skillfully hollowed out to carry messages; pills containing, not medicines, but diagrams; all these exist in fact and not alone in the imagination. Clair Price, the British publicist, recently pointed out that aspirin is not safe to carry across the northern Italian frontier under circumstances at all suspicious, since it is officially catalogued as a preparation for the manufacture of invisible ink!

I have had a few experiences, as every traveller is likly to have, which illuminate the fear on which espionage and, frequently, false arrest, are grounded. In Milan, where a huge crowd had defied Fascist orders a day or two before and demonstrated in favour of Toscanini over his refusal to play the Fascist anthem at Bologna, I wanted a snapshot of LaScala, the celebrated opera centre. I got it; but only by paying no heed to the soldiers who all but rested their chins on my neck in a pointed if unspoken warning. Passports going in and out of many countries are taken and held for long periods——sometimes for two hours——while they are checked against card files, some of which are even carried on the international trains.

One of my friends was delayed a long time on the Russian border because of two significant evidences that he wasn't to be trusted: a rip in his old slippers, which had been sewed up, but which revealed, after an X-ray examination, no maps or charts; and package of pipe-cleaners which the Russians had never seen before, but which, when fulsomely explained, made them howl with glee at their own "faux pas."

(To Be Continued).

Sastri Champions Congress Cause

Appeals To "Patriotic-Minded" People To Pray For Its Success In Coming Elections

MADRAS: Jan. 6.

"It is the Congress that has established itself in a position of primacy amongst the forces that make for the welfare of the country.

"Supposing that the Congress gets weak or wobbled or forgets its own higher duty either absolutely or relatively at the forthcoming elections, what will happen is, that the pressure, mainly constitutional and occasionally non-constitutional, which is now being exerted on the authorities in England in order that they may be awake and vigilant to further our interests, that force and that constitutional pressure will disappear largely in the country.

"Parties that are, to some extent powerful, are likely, no doubt, to exert their own influence, but for their own purposes and not for the purposes we have in view.

"It is indisputable that in that respect the success of the Congress at the coming elections in the provinces is a thing which all patriotic-minded people, if they could bring themselves to forget their party affiliations, should pray for."

Thus observed the Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri in the course of a fighting speech lasting forty minutes at the Ranade Hall last night, addressing a public meeting under the auspices of the Liberal League, on the subject of "Nagpur and After."

WHY LIBERALS ARE OUT.

Mr. Sastri added: "The Congress is a political organisation meant to achieve political aims in the political sphere against political obstacles. It seems to me that the conditions you impose for the people to join the organisation ought also to be political in their nature. Mr. Sastri examined at length the reasons why the Liberals were unable to join the Congress and said that the question of civil disobedience, the aim of the Congress, complete independence or purna Swaraj,—habitual wearing of khadder and the doctrine of manual labour stood in their way. Concluding Mr. Sastri observed:

ITS BURDEN.

"I want to emphasise that the Congress has now come amongst the forces in the country to such a high position that there is a burden cast upon it to discover ways and means of making everything easy for those who wish to co-operate with it. It is the duty of the High Command in the Congress to think of the ways in which they could guarantee the success of India's cause in future, that is, by arraying against communalism, sectarianism, self-aggrandisement, and against the corruption of public life of which we have seen too many evidences recently. It is, therefore, their duty to see that single-handed their success may be doubtful, but if they gather all forces possible success may be made not only possible but highly probable.'

WORK REFORMS.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer presiding observed that all they desired most earnestly was that whichever party came in power, it should work the reforms wholeheartedly with the only desire to extract the maximum possible benefit out of the reforms limited as the scope may be, and the opportunities and responsibilities which would be thrown open to us by the reforms.

Mr. Venkatarama Sastri, President of the Liberal Federation, observed that it would be much better for them to be out of the Congress and offer co-operation so long as the Congress was working along the lines in which Liberals could work with them, instead of joining the Congress and then coming out of it.—A. P.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Madura Junction, South Indian Railway, wires: "Through running on the Trichinopoly-Manamadurai Chord Line has been resumed, following the clearance of the line at 15 hours yesterday."

YOU CAN NOW BUY

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. London

WESTMINSTER QUALITY

AT A NEW RECORD PRICE

COMMANDER MAGNUMS

3 ANNAS A PACKET

They taste BETTER because they are BETTER

CONTD

WARNING

AGAINST UNRELIABLE PREPARATIONS

UNFORTUNATELY owing to no special law governing the import and sale of medicines in India, hundreds of unreliable preparations made by firms of no standing are being offered to the public with all possible claims, specially for lost Vitality and Rejuvenation. It is daily getting difficult for laymen to make the correct selection and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm than good.

IN the interest of your Health and for the sake of sure and prompt results we beg to advise you to use only Okasa which is the most reliable and well-known Gland-Hormon Tonic for the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurasthenia Nerve Weakness, Debility and general rundown conditions of Health. Okasa is the discovery of the well-known Scientist, Prof: Dr Lahusen of Germany and is used with the greatest confidence in all the civilized countries of the world In recognition of its marvellous efficacy, Okasa has obtained highest International Awards which no other Gland preparation so far has received. Proofs and statistics can be given whenever required.

OWING to the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patent, an imitation of this product is impossible We request you to use Okasa just for 2 weeks. The results will be beyond your expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than before.

O.K. 188.

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL

Removed to

TANKER VILA, GOWALIA TANK

with spacious compound and playground

OPENING ON

8th JAN. 1936.

Bibinca is better with BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER

12 YEARS' TERRIBLE PAIN WITH GASTRITIS.

What must a man think who, after 12 years of terrible gastric pain and after trying everything else, takes a small bottle as a "trial," only to find it cures him completely! Just read this quite unsolicited letter from Mr. G. W.——

"During the past twelve years I have suffered very badly from Gastritis, sometimes having to nearly starve myself for as much as a month at a time, only to start suffering again as soon as I started work. After trying nearly all the remedies sold, someone advised a bottle of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, small size, as a trial. I feel it my duty to let you know that it was not only a trial but a cure. I can eat more for one meal now than I could eat in any week during the past twelve years and do a hard day's work as well. I shall never fail to recommend Maclean Brand Stomach Powder to anyone who suffers with gastric trouble, as I know what a terrible pain it is."

Get a bottle to-day, but do not risk buying an inferior substitute to save a few annas. Be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Also sold in Tablet Form

SEND-OFF TO HITWADI MANDAL SECRETARY

DOHAD, Jan. 5.

A send off Party was held under the auspices of Hitvadi Mandal, where Mr. Laxmidas, M. Shrikant presided. The Mandal's working secretary, Sjt. Pannalal Jain is leaving Dohad for business purposes. Mr. Shrikant praised his good and humble nature, his plain speaking and his readiness for any philanthropic service.

5 YEARS' COURSE ESSENTIAL

Government Object To Reduction Of Period For Primary Education

The Government of Bombay have refused to accede to the request of the Municipal Corporation to reduce the curriculum of studies of primary schools in Bombay from five years to four years.

In a letter to the Mayor dated 17th December 1935, the Secretary to the Government, Educational Department writes:

Under the revised curriculum, the length of the course is reduced to four years and the infant class is abolished. As at present advised, Government consider that there are serious objections to a primary course being reduced to four years, and that if literacy is to become a permanent possession of the child, a course of at least five years is essential.

It may be possible for children of advanced communities to complete the primary course in a shorter time, but the course prescribed is meant for the average child and it will not be in the interests of the Intermediate and Backward classes to shorten it.

Lead To Stagnation.

Any attempt to reduce the duration of the primary course to four years for all pupils will lead to stagnation and will increase the chances of relapse into illiteracy. Moreover, under the rules framed under the City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920, primary education has been defined as education through any recognised vernacular in the Infant classes and Standards I to IV inclusive. It does not, therefore, appear that under that rule it is open to the Corporation to reduce the period of instruction in the manner proposed for schools within the City.

Secondly, the revised curriculum limits the work in primary schools to the teaching of the three Rs only and omits a number of subjects such as nature study, drawing, hand-work, and sewing. Government consider that there are strong objections to the omission of these subjects from the course. The three Rs are only a means to an end. To attempt nothing more than reading, writing and reckoning would create a dislike in the mind of the child for other work which would be difficult to combat in later years.

Lastly, the revised course of studies does not appear to have been correlated with the secondary course and would, if adopted, make it difficult for pupils passing Standard IV to continue their studies in secondary schools.

Alleged Assault By Husband And Son

The strange story of the assault on a woman simultaneously by her son and her husband was narrated at the Dadar Court on Monday.

The police stated that on Sunday night, Pandurang Dewjee assaulted his mother and knocked out two of her teeth, after his father had assaulted her. It was alleged that he beat his brother also.

Pending further enquiries, the Magistrate remanded him on bail till January 13.

PURDAH MUST GO, SAYS MRS. HOW-MARTYN

System Still Holds Its Own In North

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, Jan 3

"No social worker can do anything effective to improve the conditions of women in India till the wretched purdah is blotted out of existence," this was the opinion expressed by Mrs How-Martyn, of the Birth Control International Information Centre of America in a special interview to the local daily.

If they observed minutely the conditions in the north, they could assert without fear of contradiction that the purdah was holding its own because to the Indian woman, it was a part of her life. It was true a few women of social standing had discarded the purdah, but their example was not being copied by the rest. She added pathetically "Your women are so intelligent and beautiful, that your heart almost bleeds when they address you with shy looks and bent heads from behind the veil."

The maternal mortality was highest in India and in the opinion of Mrs How-Martyn the only way by which these high figures of mortality could be reduced was by teaching family hygiene to men and women alike.

STRIKERS FORCE MILL TO CLOSE

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, January 3.

The workers of the Tapti Mills, Burhanpur, who had joined work, after downing tools as a protest against the cut of 10 per cent in their wages, have again gone on strike from the 18th December and the attempt of the mill authorities to open the mills on the 23rd proved unsuccessful. The mills have therefore been closed.

Gambling Case Sensation

Accused Complain Against Police

Prosecution Says Influences Are At Work To Hamper Investigation

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sensational allegations of harsh treatment by the police, and counter allegations that influences behind scenes were being used to hamper police investigations were made, when 153 persons arrested in the course of the raid on the Silver Club and the National Club, on December 22 last, were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade police court, for extension of their bail period.

When the police presented their application for extension of bail, Mr. C. N. Kanuga, appearing for some of the 65 accused arrested at the National Club, alleged that his clients were treated discourteously, were kept waiting for hours together and were cross-examined at great length by the police. They were insulted by the Police after being called to Headquarters.

Must Be Shown Proper Place.

This elicited a retort from Sub-Inspector Gawde that there was no occasion for meting out such treatment by the police, except that the accused had to be shown their proper place occasionally.

Sub-Inspector Gawde added that lots of things were going on behind the scenes. Some people had an idea that they could not be touched and now that the C.I.D., had raided these clubs, influences were at work behind the scenes to hamper the investigations.

Mr. Kanuga's Challenge.

Mr. Kanuga challenged the prosecution to substantiate their allegation, while he was prepared to produce the accused who bitterly complained to him against the conduct of the police.

Mr. Gawde retorted again that one of the accused complained that the principal accused threatened him with a knife, if he helped the Police. Another accused, though sent for by the Police on four occasions, did not turn up at the office, but at the last moment enquired on the telephone if his presence was necessary.

Such was the attitude of some of the accused, Sub-Inspector Gawde added, and he had to deal with 65 persons arrested at the National Club.

Mr. Mankar, police prosecutor, said that there was no desire on the part of the police to treat the accused harshly, but the police had to carry out their investigations. If the accused were not willing to make any statements to the police, they were at liberty to do so. But the enquiry could not be hampered in any way, because some men with long purses were trying to use all sorts of influences.

The Magistrate directed the Police to continue their investigations, calling in only small batches of accused, so that there might be no inconvenience.

Mr. Oliveira appearing on behalf of those arrested in the Silver Club, said he had to make similar allegations as made by Mr. Kanuga.

The Magistrate observed that as the police had to deal with 88 persons, a certain amount of hardship was there no doubt.

Accustomed to It.

Mr. Oliveira said they could not spend hour together at the Police Headquarters.

Mr. Manker:—They are accustomed to such a life (Laughter).

Mr. Oliveira said they could not wait for hours at the bidding of the Police.

The magistrate directed the Police to see that less hardship was caused to the accused during the investigations.

Bail was extended upto January 20.

POLICEMAN ACCUSED OF ASSAUI T

BOMBAY: Monday.

Allegations that a newly recruited police constable who bore grudge against a man assaulted him, took him to the Maharcowrie police station and there detained him for over two hours, were made by an advocate at the Girgaum Police Court to-day when Narayan Raoji was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta.

The police however preferred a charge of theft of a police belt against Narayan Raoji.

The police in their application stated that the constable in question was returning home along the Nikadwadi Lane, and when he saw some persons in a brawl interfered. Apparently enraged at this, the accused and three others caught him. The constable however showed them his belt and in the struggle that ensued the belt became loose and was snatched away by the accused.

They further stated that the accused and his companions knocked down the constable and absconded. Later the accused they allege, surrendered at the police station.

Counsel's Allegations.

Mr. Kamalakar, appearing for the accused however, stated that the constable in question was newly recruited, that he bore grudge against him, and last night when he met him assaulted him on the head, and took him to the police station at nine. For two hours, he stated no complaint was registered.

The Magistrate allowed bail to Raoji in the sum of Rs. 100 for fourteen days.

HANDICAPS OF INDIAN PRESS

Calcutta Editor Deprecates Tendency To Suppress News And Foster Communalism

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR (By Mail)

Mr Mrinal Kanti Bose of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika", Calcutta, speaking on the subject of "Journalism in India" at the Rajaram Library, Nagpur, explained in detail the handicaps under which the Indian Press was working in India.

The Anglo-Indian Press, he said, always supported the Government whenever there was a difference of opinion between the Government and the public and received in return lattitude in the matter of giving news as well as expressing views and in point of giving advertisements. The condition of the Vernacular Press was still worse, continued, Mr. Bose, as stricter vigilance was exercised on them as these presses reached the very heart of the country and influenced the illiterate masses.

He regretted that there was some tendency among certain newspapers in the country to suppress news. Some of them displayed rank communalism, specially in reporting communal riots in which the Hindu papers blamed the Muslims while the Muslims put the blame on the Hindus.

Provincialism was not absent in some news-papers which spirit the speaker was afraid would get the upper hand under the new constitution. He felt that Indian nationhood would receive a serious setback if this tendency was not checked early.

LABOUR IGNORED.

Mr. Bose regretted that most of the Indian news-papers ignored the labour activities and wished that they should take more interest in their activities as it was this section of the community which would play a very prominent part in the new India. The lecturer also deplored the apathy of the Indian Universities in not undertaking proper steps to impart instruction in Journalism. It would be an asset, he said in producing trained journalists and thus raise the standard of journalism. He warned the youths entering this profession not to have great monetary expectations.

THE THREE LAWS.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani of the "Leader", Allahabad who also spoke reminded the audience that journalism in India was governed firstly by the ordinary laws of sedition and libel, secondly by the extraordinary law of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and lastly by the special law of contempt which was above all laws.

The efficiency of Indian news-papers suffered, remarked Mr. Chintamani, because the news-paper proprietors could not afford to give decent salaries to their staff. He deprecated the practice of some journalists who moulded their writings to the requirements of the papers that employed them.

He believed that by instituting a course of studies in journalism the Indian Universities will be solving the problem of unemployment among educated men to certain extent. He was optimistic about prospects of journalism in India. Under the new constitution there would be, what might be called autonomous governments and enormous powers would be vested in the executive who might distribute patronage and abuse opportunities. The papers which criticise their action would stand in great danger Mr. Chintamani concluding, trusted that the Indian news-paper proprietors who would care more for their honour than their own self interest were bound to give a good account of themselves.

Mr. V. S. Venkataraman of the "Daily News", who presided on the occasion differed from the speakers and opined that the newspaper office was the best school of journalism. He, however, acknowledged that men educated in the University with newspaper office experience would be the best products.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON SOLDIERS

Appeal Against Acquittal Of Villagers Admitted By High Court

BOMBAY: Monday.

Mr. Justice Barlee and Justice Divatia at the High Court to-day admitted the Bombay Government's revisional application against the order of Mr. Nanavaty, Sessions Judge of Poona, who acquitted in appeal, Sahadu Savla and six others of the charge of assaulting two soldiers, Fox and Glover of the Poona Cantonment.

The accused were originally tried by the Distt. Magistrate, who convicted them and sentenced them to varying terms from 4 to 6 months.

On April 22 last, during the Easter holidays, the two soldiers went out for an outing. About six or seven miles from their barracks, they were alleged to have been assaulted by the accused who continued pelting them with stones till they were stopped by a passer-by, who intervened.

Protected Women from Molestation.

At the trial, it was suggested on behalf of the accused that what they had done was to protect two women, who were being molested by the two soldiers. The prosecution, however, denied the suggestion of harassment on the part of the soldiers.

The Distt. Magistrate disbelieved the accused's defence and convicted them.

Lower Court's Order Set Aside.

The accused then appealed to the Sessions Judge, who set aside the Lower Court's order. In acquitting the accused, the judge observed that the whole of the evidence, except that of the soldiers, was unanimously to the effect that the origin of the quarrel was traceable to the soldiers being after the two women, and that the accused first acted to protect the women and later in self-defence.

Against the Session Judge's order of acquittal, the Government filed this revisional application on the ground that the soldiers' depositions were supported by some independent evidence.

NO AGE LIMIT IN THIS

VIGO, Spain. (By Mail)

Love knows no age limits.

Manuel Patino and Manuel Rodrigues, both past 60, were in the hospital because both were in love with a beautiful, young woman

The rivalry between the two wooers became so keen, they engaged in a fight, each wielding a knife.

Although both were gravely wounded, the two lovesick sexagenarians would not separate until civil guards intervened.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. T. W. Brough, Chief Agent for India, Crown Life Insurance Co. of Canada, has much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Chandulal T. Shah, formerly Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency, has been admitted into partnership as from 1st January, 1936 in the operation of the entire Indian Agency. Mr. Shah will act as Deputy Chief Agent for India.

THE TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in Travancore 1912)

Local Office:—25 & 27, CHURCHGATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

CHIT FUND

AT

BOMBAY OFFICE

We have pleasure to announce the starting of our popular monthly Auction CHIT FUND at our Bombay Branch on

8th FEBRUARY, 1936

CHIT FUND is a better kind of Prudential Deposit. It forces you to make a saving and it helps you to raise ready loans for emergency repayable in monthly instalments.

For detail rules and application forms please apply to Local Office.

Bombay, 6th January, 1936. S. NARASIMHAN, Manager.

SPRUE SPECIALIST (Ahmedabadvala)

VAIDYARAJ JETHALAL D. DAVE

Arrived in Bombay. He is curing old and Chronic Diseases by Ayurvedic Treatment and is offering Free Consultation & Pulse Examination. He will point out sure remedies for SPRUE, CONSUMPTION, OLD ASTHMA, PILES, DROPSY, FEMALE DISEASES DIABETES, PARALYSIS and all sorts of Physical Weakness.

Mofussil Patients can Consult through Correspondence.

Consultation Time from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

THE DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS

No. 389, Opposite Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Phone No. 21420.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS UP

Despite Adverse Decision By Supreme Court

GOLD QUIET AND SPOT SILVER EASY

Wheat And Linseed Quietly Steady But Jute And Rubber Firm

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

On Monday crossrates were quiet.

QUICK FLUCTUATIONS IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton witnessed quick fluctuations. The opening tone was steady but prices declined thereafter and suddenly firmed up again and a sharp rise was witnessed despite adverse decision by the supreme court regarding the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The closing tone was slightly bullish.

GOLD QUIET AND SILVER WEAK.

London gold was quiet but silver was weak.

GRAINS QUIETLY STEADY.

Wheat and linseed were quiet but steady. Jute and rubber were firm.

SECURITIES UNCERTAIN.

London Stock Exchange displayed improved sentiment on better enquiry. Giltedged securities showed an uncertainty.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936.)

New York, Jan. 6.

Previous closing	11.32
To-day's opening	11.32
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	11.38
Difference	+.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

Previous closing	6.15
To-day's opening	6.15
Difference	unchanged.
To-day's closing	6.13
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New York May ..... Rs. 216

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 6.

Cotton showed slightly easier tendency which evidently reflects expectation of an adverse decision on the Bankhead Act by the supreme court but the market appeared to be well prepared for such an outcome hence activity was restrained with traders operating sparingly pending the decision by the supreme court.

Trading in March commenced at 11.32 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling with March declining to 11.27 but thereafter some steadiness developed on local support.

Later New York cotton was up by 16 points but there after the price again declined.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.38 with a rise of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 6.

The following were the opening changes:—

January (11.70/11.70) 11.69/11.69
March (11.37/11.37) 11.32/11.31
May (11.12/11.12) 11.10/11.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January (6.15) 6.13
American March (6.15) 6.14
American January (9.69) 9.65
Egyptian March (8.76) 8.75

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved between Rs 213-12 and 216 at night The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 216 with New York futures about unchanged.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Coals Neglected And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

An easier feeling ruled over Jutes after the holidays and the business reported was on a moderate scale. Coals were more or less neglected. In teas the undertone continued steady with only limited enquiry. Miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature except electrical issues which were in better demand. Government Securities were firmer. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—three per cent loan 1911 101/4 small lot; three per cent New Loan 1951/54 102/4 small odd lot; three and a half per cent Government Paper 96/9; three and a half per cent Loan 1947/50 105/11/6 small lot; four per cent Loan 1960/70 110/12 small lots; four and a half per cent Loan 1955/60 117/4 small lot; five per cent Loan 1945/55 119/8 small odd lot; five per cent Loan 1939/44 109/6; five per cent Loan 1940/43 111/4 small lot; five and half per cent Loan 1938/40 109/2 small odd lot.

Banks:—Ballygunge fully paid 104, Imperial Fully paid 1580; Imperial Conty 389; Reserve 130 cum division.

Railways:—Dehri Rohtas 12/8; Howrah Amta 109; Hoshiarpur Doab 84 odd lot; Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur 132.

Cotton:—New Victoria pref 4/10 ex div.

Coals:—Bengal 269 ex div; Pench Valley 31/8; Amalgamated 20/4.

Jutes:—Albion 194 small lot; Alliance 283 odd lot; Anglo-India 424/8 small lots; Cheviot 181 ex div; Delta 311 ex div; Gourepore 668/8; Howrah 91/8; Howrah pref 145 small lots; Kamarhatty 521; Lansdowne 140; Megna 26; National 23 small lots; New Central pref 156; Reliance 69.

Miscellaneous:—Benares Elec. 15; Dacca Elec. 19/8; Jubbulpore Elec. 12/4; Rawalpindi Elec. 23/8; Shahjahanpore Elec. 6/4; Indian Iron and Steel 8/15; B.I.C. ordy 4/1; Tide Water oil 9/6; Titaghur Paper defd 1/10 ex div; Hunsayan Properties 22. Sugars; Buland 12/12; Dyer Meakin (Burma) 20/4; New Savan 10/10; Teas:—Bishnauth 28/12; Bateli 5/4; Texpore ordy 10/2; do pref 12; Tumsong pref 122.

Debentures:—Four per cent 1906/36 Calcutta Port Trust 100/12 small lot; do 1907/37 102/4 small lot; do 1910/40 103/12 small lot; do 1911/41 104/4 small lot; do 1912/42 104/12 small lot; three three fourth per cent 1935/65; Calcutta Port Trust 102/8; four per cent 1906/07, Calcutta Municipal 101/8 small lot. do 1908/09 103 small lot; do 1909/10 103/12 small lots, do 1910/11 104/4 small lot; do 1912/13 104/8 small lot; do 1914/15 105 small lot.—A.P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan. 6.

Previous closing	4.93
To-day's opening	4.93
To-day's closing	4.93

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 6.

Previous closing	4.92 13/16
To-day's opening	4.92 15/16
To-day's closing	4.92 15/16
Difference	+00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Jan. 6.

Previous closing	74.76
To-day's opening	74.75
To-day's closing	74.71
Difference	—.05

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 6.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92 15/16 and then remained practically unchanged.

Franc opened at 74.75 and fell to 74.69 on the lack of support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.92 15/16.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.71.

LONDON SILVER

The market was steady after the fall

London, Jan. 6.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	21 1/2d.	20 1/2d.
Forward	unquoted	unquoted

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 6.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-2 1/2) £7-1-2

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan. 6.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Jan. 6.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5.65) 5.64 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.31) 37.33
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 5/8) 0.92 5/8
London on Milan (61.50) 61.50
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 6.

In silver some unofficial business was done at between Rs. 51 and Rs. 51.10. Otherwise the market was officially closed.

Gold was closed.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

Liverpool wheat opened steady March 78 3/4 May 77 1/4 trading was more active on scattered buying influenced by improved outside demand with fairly good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 6.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 1.02 1/8. Prices eased slightly on lack of outside support and commission house selling.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 6.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS

Tin (£213 1/2 buyers £214 1/2 sellers. Weak) £212 buyers £212 1/2 sellers. Irregular.

Lead (£15 1/8 buyers £15 3/16 sellers. Easy) £15 7/16 buyers £15 1/2 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£38 3/4 to £39 1/4) £38 3/4 to £39 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan. 6.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:

"General selling. India sold. America bought.

JUTE

New crop January February (£19 7/8 sellers) £20 5/16 paid and sellers.

Dunlop January (£23 3/4) £23 3/4

Lightning January (£22) £21 3/4

TEA.

Indian Pekoe 0-11 1-4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe 0-11 1-2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-11

RUBBER

Spot (6 9/16 paid and buyers) 6 5/8 paid and buyers.

April June (6 3/4 paid and value) 6 13/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay January February (£13 3/8 sellers) £13 5/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta January February (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata January (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal January (£14 7/16 sellers) £14 3/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Jan. 6.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7 12 3
Rates at 12-0 p.m.	7 11 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 11 3
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 11 3
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 11 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 6.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 8 1
Wheat May	4 9 9
Linseed May	7 11 3

The tone was steady.

Cheerful But Quiet Tone In Stock Exchange

TIN EASY ON ARRIVAL OF LARGE STOCKS

Rubber Firm On Good Trade And Speculative Buying

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

On the Stock Exchange the new account opened cheerful but quiet. Activity was concentrated mainly in goldmines, oils and industrial favourites. Giltedged securities and internationals were quiet and inclined to ease.

In commodities wheat and cotton were both uncertain awaiting decisions of the United States supreme court regarding the new deal in lawsuits.

Basebentals improved on fair buying orders except tin which declined to the lowest level since August owing to the imminent arrival of large Stocks.

Rubber continues firmest on good trade and speculative buying.

Wall Street opened steady but later was inclined to be irregular.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan. 6.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 3/8

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, December 24 £96 3/4
Friday, December 27, £96 3/4
Monday, December 30, £97 1/4
Tuesday, December 31, £97 1/4
Thursday, January 2, £97 1/2
Friday, January 3, £97 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 6.

3-30 p.m.

Giltedgeds and Indian Loans were rather undecided otherwise markets were generally firm and fairly active. Rumber shares, Tea share and Kaffirs were firm on renewed buying.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£86 1/2) £86 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108) £107 7/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 3/8) £111 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 1/2) £117 1/2

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/8) £105 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116) £116

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (23-3) 23-3
Marks and Spencer Splits share (dol 5 5/8) dol 4 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5 7/8) dol 5 7/8
Musical Industries (27-6) 27-6
Princhin Johnson (43-3) 42-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (37-4 1/2) 37-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0
Woolsworth New Ford (118-0) 118-6
Realisation 1930 (£88) £88
Dunlop Rubber (42-1 1/2) 42-1 1/2
University Ordinary (29-6) 31-1 1/2
Ford Motors (35-10 1/2) 35-10 1/2
Cable Wires (£8) £8
British American Tobacco (117-6) 115-10 1/2
Camera A (£9) £9
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (157-6) 156-3
P and O-S-N Company Dfd (1-8-9) 19-10 1/2
Distillers (97-9) 97-9
Bred and Dyers (10-0) 10-0
British Celanese (15-4 1/2) 15-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3) 65-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (60-3) 60-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 8-3
Western Limited Ordinary (20-4 1/2) 20-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (46) 45 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-9) 5-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan. 6.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£99) £99
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/4) £97 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£109) £109
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934-48 (£106 1/4) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (22-6) 24-0
Donaro Tea (12-6) 45-6
Empire of India Ceylon (34-0 34-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-1 1/2) 27-6
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-9) 31-6

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandy (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (11-7 1/2) 11-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£19 1/4) £19 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (63-0) 63-0
Rand Mines (£8) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 3/8) £13 5/8
Goddar New (£10 5/8) £10 3/4
Moddar New (65-0) 65-0
Sub Nigel (£12 5/8) £12 5/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (45-0) 45-0
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (38-9) 40-0
Anglo Iranian (68-9) 69-4 1/2
Burma Oil (81-10 1/2) 81-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-0) 6-0
Shell Transport (82-6) 83-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£29 7/8) £30 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£50) £50
L M Ford (£18) £18
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£135 1/2) £135 1/8
London Board G Stock (£109) £109

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 6.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 56) dol 55 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 1/2) dol 29 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 49 1/2) dol 48 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 116) unquoted.

Communists Explain Absence At Jubilee Meeting

Declare Essex Hall Gathering Was Not Organised By Authorised Congress Body

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

(By Air Mail.)

It is rarely that I have attended a political meeting and returned home disappointed as a result of the speakers announced to speak having not turned up. Such was my experience, however, on Saturday last at the Essex Hall Strand, London, W, C.2 when in response to the invitation of the Secretary of the newly formed "Indian National Congress of Great Britain", I went to hear Lord Kinnoull, Mr. John Strachey, Mr. J. T. Murphy, Mr. Oliver Baldwin, Col. Josiah Wedgwood, Mr. Ralph Fox, Mr. Harry Pollitt, Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala and the Earl of Listowell.

With such a galaxy of speakers to tell us something about the Indian National Congress, whose Golden Jubilee celebration was the main object of Saturday's meeting, it was not surprising that at least 100 Indians and their English friends should make a journey to the hall on a wet Saturday afternoon. But good many of them had attended the meeting since it was they felt, under the auspices of an organisation that called itself the "Indian National Congress of Great Britain"

SHAW'S MESSAGE.

Dr. Sayeed Mohamedi, the Chairman of the organisation, took the chair and a young Indian from Bombay opened the proceedings by giving a history of the Congress, culminating in the new India Act. The Secretary read messages of sympathy with the Congress movement received from Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. C. R. Attlee and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, from Vienna. Mr. Bernard Shaw sent a typical reply to an invitation to attend the meeting. His Secretary wrote: "Mr. Bernard Shaw asks me to say that the Indian question is far too big for messages, and it is not his business anyhow. His interference in such a Congress would be an impertinence."

Mr Ishar Das, member of the East African Indian National Congress, at present in London, urged young Indians to remember their country and to make whatever sacrifices that may be demanded of them. He even appealed to those young Indians who were aspiring to be Civil Servants after their return to accept the post, but to execute their work in the interest of India. He would not advise them against being members of the Civil Service as in his opinion Indian Civil Servants, who were paid out of Indian revenue, need not necessarily carry out instructions of the Government, but what they thought was in the interest of their country.

IRISH METHODS.

Two South African students followed by an Irishman and an Englishman urged the audience to follow Irish methods.

A young Indian who spoke next said he did not know he would be asked to speak. He said he was there as the representative of the Friends of India Society, whose object was to propagate the aims and objects of the Indian National Congress. He also declared that his Society believed in Mahatma Gandhi's cult of non-violence and was, therefore, engaged in spreading it amongst Indians and Englishmen alike.

An emergency resolution was proposed by Dr. C. B. Vakil and seconded by Mrs. K. C. Roy "appealing" the meeting to put on record the sad loss suffered by the country by the death of Mr. Deep Narain Singh. The resolution was carried, all standing.

COMMUNISTS EXPLAIN.

By this time, the chairman, Dr. Mahomedi, had vacated the chair owing to another urgent engagement and Mr. S. Piracha took the chair. Asked why the Communist leaders advertised to speak had not attended the meeting to show their sympathy with Indian struggle for political independence, the chairman said there was hardly any reason to explain their absence. The young Indian could not accept the argument of the chairman and desired to propose a resolution condemning Harry Pollitt, S. Saklatvala, John Strachey and Ralph Fox. The Chairman refused to allow it.

On enquiry I find that the Communist leaders as well as Lord Kinnoull did not put in their appearance at the meeting since they found out that the meeting was not organised by any association which was recognised by the Indian National Congress in India. As one of them pointed out to me they are anxious to support every movement carried out in the interest of India, but they would do so if only it is conducted by a bona fide Congress organisation and not by "any mushroom organisation which tries to fly under false colours."

IDOLS FOUND IN SOUTH INDIA

TANJORE, (By Mail.)

Eleven valuable and sacred Hindu bronze idols of exquisite workmanship, measuring from three to four feet in height, have been unearthed in a village forest near the Point Calimere Railway station by the South Indian Railway authorities while extending the Agastyamballi—Point Calimere Railway.

The idols have been identified to be similar to those worshipped in Siva temples in South India, and are those of:

Sri Nataraja, Sri Sivakamasundari Ambal, Sri Neelambik Ambal, Sri Thani Amman, Sri Soma Skandar, Sri Vinayagar, Sri Chandikeswarar, Sri Asthiradevar, Sri Kandar, Sri Appar and Sri Sundaramurthi.

The idols are believed to have been buried centuries ago when the people feared a Muslim invasion.

A local legend says that a temple called "Kodiswarar Temole" existed there, built by the Tanjore Rajas, in which these idols were worshipped. After the idols were buried in the neighbouring forest the temple was surrounded by the sea and later destroyed and the idols left untraced.

The site of the village forest, where the idols were found, is near the Gulkar temple at Kodikarai.

The newly found idols have been deposited with the Sub-Magistrate at Vedaranyam, and the Railway authorities have moved the Collector of Tanjore, in response to the wishes of the residents of the area, for permission to retain the idols at Point Calimere, where they were found, or at the temple near by, for being installed and worshipped, especially during the forthcoming Thai Amavasai festival.

By that time the new Agastyamballi—Point Calimere Railway will be opened for public use.

If the permission sought for is granted by the Collector, the Railway authorities propose to construct a temporary structure for the installation of the idols near the site.—(Madras Mail.)

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF GOLD ORNAMENTS

Suspect Arrested By Ambala Police & Brought To Bombay

The story of how a man who had boarded with his relatives for five days and when the family left Bombay in January 1934 robbed them of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 577 was told at the Dadar Court on Monday, when Jiwandas Ramchand was remanded in custody till January 20.

The police stated that Jiwandas boarded with the family of one Sewaram from January 17 to January 22 at his residence at Portuguese Street, Dadar, and that when the family left Bombay the accused took away the ornaments and absconded.

He was however arrested by the Delhi police in connection with a cheating case and was convicted. When he was released on the New Year Day this year, he was arrested by the Ambala police and was brought down to Bombay.

ALLEGED GAMBLING

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

A Municipal Commissioner, an advocate and several other prominent persons of Phatak Habashkhan were arrested last night for alleged gambling.

It is understood on receiving information, the Kotwali Police raided their house and arrested redhanded over half a dozen "gamblers", taking possession of several hundreds of rupees.

The arrested persons were immediately let out on bail.—A.P.

ANTI-COMMUNIST DRIVE IN VENEZUELA

CARACAS, Jan. 6.

Arising from "the frequent attempts against property and the established order," all constitutional guarantees in Venezuela have been suspended.

Three classes of conscripts have been called up in preparation for any emergency. Public meetings have been prohibited and the dissemination of Communist literature banned.—Indian Allied News.

"GRIPE WATER" TRADE-MARK

High Court Admits Appeal Over C. P. Magistrate's Decision

Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court admitted the appeal of the Bombay Government against the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order acquitting Chhotalal Amarchand, proprietor of R. Chhotalal & Co., of alleged imitation of trade mark.

The complaint was at the instance of G. Griffiths and Co., Agents for Woodward's "Gripe Water." It was alleged that the accused had sold Sangbavi's "Gripe Water" in bottles having wrappers and labels which were a colourable imitation of Woodward's "Gripe Water."

NEED FOR FACILITATING CREDIT

Thana Co-operators Confer

The Secretary, Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, writes:—

Under the auspices of the Thana District Co-operative Institute, a conference of the Co-operators of the District was held at Vajreshwari on Sunday last, Mr. K. G. Prabhu, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, presiding.

FACILITATING CREDIT

Addressing the gathering composed largely of Land-holders and cultivators, he stressed the necessity of organising Land Mortgage Banks, Co-operative Sale and Purchase Societies which would afford them facilities in the matter of obtaining for them credit on long term and fetching better prices for their produce. He also exhorted them to devote greater attention to the promotion of cottage industries, thereby supplementing their income from lands.

Important resolutions were passed drawing the attention of the Government and the non-official workers to the need of organised effort in this direction.

Mr. Daulatrao Zunzarao M.L.C. and Mr. D. W. Raut and other prominent Co-operators, both official and non-official were present. More than a thousand persons from all over the district participated in the proceedings of the Conference.

RESTRICTIONS ON LABOUR WORKER

Govt. Turn Down Patkar's Petition

(From A Correspondent.)

Bombay, Monday.

The following is the reply from the Home Department (Political), to the application of Mr. S. G. Patkar, the well-known labour worker of Bombay, requesting the Government to allow him a maintenance allowance or freedom to do trade union work, on the ground that the restrictions under which he has been placed were so hard that it was impossible for him to find any work for maintaining himself and secondly because as a result of the strict police watch it had become impossible for him to move about:—

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

With reference to his petition dated the 29th November, 1935, requesting that he may be given a maintenance allowance or released from the restrictions imposed upon him under Section 4 of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932, Mr. Sawalaram Gopal Patkar is informed that neither of his requests can be granted.

MEMORABLE YEAR OF 1935!

CHITTAGONG, Jan. 6.

Addressing a durbar in Chittagong, the Divisional Commissioner, Dr. E. N. Blandy said the year 1935 has been memorable in several ways, one of these being the passing into law of the new Government of India Act, which, whatever its critics might say, was a great step forward. The new constitution was a machine delicately poised and balanced and it was essential it should be lubricated by national goodwill and genuine broadminded patriotism, and not have its wheels clogged by personal or sectarian jealousy.

To those who disliked it he said "try it and work it". Only by working the constitution can we discover in what it can be bettered". There was another important respect in which the past year was noteworthy, namely, that it was the first year for some time in which the division and the district had not been disgraced by terrorist outrage. Danger, however, was still there and the misguided and the unscrupulous were ever trying to attract young and enthusiastic, both girls and boys, to the cult of the revolver and the bomb. He, therefore, looked to parents and guardians, as well as teachers of the young to instil into them with even greater vigour than in the past that terrorism was the road not to freedom but to slavery.—A.P.

Long Liquidation & Southern Selling

Operators Await Supreme Court Decision

MORE DISPOSITION TO BUY ON DECLINES

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

The U. S. Supreme Court will deliver to-day decision on the Processing Tax and the Bankhead Act.

Both decisions are expected against but they are mostly discounted. It is believed that the decision on the Processing might be postponed for some time.

All markets are well liquidated. Both facts and feeling are in favour of higher prices and there is more disposition to buy cotton on declines.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was comparatively steady until closing when it suddenly declined on long liquidation and southern selling.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market eased on long liquidation and southern selling. Recent buyers liquidated their holdings fearing Supreme Court decisions on the Processing Tax and the A. A. A. The possible adverse effect is mostly discounted and the U. S. Agricultural Department is ready with a new plan to cope with the situation. The market is well liquidated and should prices decline after decisions, we think it will be advisable to buy scale-down for moderate profits. There was some Japanese selling and the orders were evenly decided.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened unchanged with March 11.39. There was scattered [illegible] which improved prices 3 points to 11.40 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling pressure which resulted in a decline of 8 points from the highest level and March was quoted 11.32 which was the lowest level. The market closed quiet at a decline of 5 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.10c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 6 points at 11.79c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with March 6.17. There was fair amount of switching of near to distant positions. Prices fluctuated within a range of 2 points and finally closed at a decline of 5 to 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 6.35d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. At the close January was quoted 6.01, March 5.87 and May 5.83.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered selling in Egyptian cotton. Sakels futures closed 6 to 3 points down and uppers futures lost 2 to 4 points with Spot cotton 11 points down at 9.54d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was heavy selling in the Alexandria market and Sakels closed 31 to 22 down with January 16.09, March 15.62 and May 15.32. Ashmouni, futures declined 25 to 17 points with February 13.26, April 13.35 and June 13.06.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

The Market was quiet during the week under review. Interest was centred on the working out of the tight technical position in the near months. With certified stocks at delivery points around 11,000 and the producers' Pool credited with holding January contracts for about 80,000 bales, near month shorts have shown considerable nervousness. However the immediate tension was eased somewhat by Pool Brokers selling January and buying October.

The belief prevails that the market is well-prepared for the possibility of an adverse Supreme Court's decision. Some also believe that with October selling at prevailing discounts the market may be discounting adverse decisions, which view is apparently based on the feeling that American cotton should move readily into consumption around 10.50 to 10.75 cents and on expectations of a continued general business improvement. Meanwhile traders are watching the development of the new Liverpool Contract in view of possible straddling opportunities.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest 11.40 plus 03 (10-20 a.m.)
Lowest 11.32—05 (11.59 a.m.)
Liverpool March highest 6.17—03
Lowest 6.15—05

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Believe adverse Supreme Court decision Bankhead Act and processing tax generally expected and largely discounted. Recommend sales July Liverpool, against purchases July New York.

New York: Recent buyers were principal sellers. Trading was very narrow. No new features.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 1st/3rd January 7,282 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 635,999 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 463,660 bales

Increase 172,339 bales

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 125 May 139 July 154 at Cross Rate 4.93

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 218/8 Liverpool May 1936 6.10 Rs. 46 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 218-8 New York May (11.10) Rs. 31 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.93

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 6

Broach A/M 1936 opening 219 3/4, highest 219 3/4; lowest 218 1/2; closing 218 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 200 3/4; highest 201; lowest 200; closing 200

Oomra March opening 198 3/4; highest 198 3/4; lowest 197 1/2; closing 197 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 145 3/4; highest 146 1/4; lowest 145 1/2; closing 145 3/4

Bengal March opening 145; highest 145 1/4; lowest 144 1/2; closing 144 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 16 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-1-36) Rs. 7 1/2

TRADE OUTLOOK

Bombay, Jan 6

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool Office:

Cotton: "Supreme Court decision expected Monday. Believe unfavourable decision discounted and would accumulate cotton about this level."

Copper: "Statistically considerably improved. Looks substantially higher near future."

Rubber: "Undertone good. Still expect eventually higher."

Sugar: "We are in favour of the market."

Wheat: "May have temporary reactions but advise purchases on weak spots."

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan 4

The local bullion market remained closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Manubhai Devkaran Nanjee of Messrs. Deokaran Nanjee & Sons.

WALL-STREET MARKETS

New York, Jan 4

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Electric Bond Common	17
Electgic Bond 5 dol Pfd	67
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	94
Int Tel and Tel	14
American Tel and Tel	160
Western Union Telg	75
New York Central	29 3/4
Erie R R	13
Pennsylvania R R	33
Great North Pfd	34
United States Steel	48 3/4
American Smelting	58
Int Nickel of Canada	45
Imp Jap Govt 6 1/2 per cent 1954	100
Imp Jap Govt 5 1/2 per cent 1965	89
Kingdom of Denmark 6 per cent 1942	105
Tokyo Elec Light 6 per cent 1953	80
Anaconda Copper Mining	29
General Motor	55 1/4
Packard Motor	7
Kelvinators	16
Socony	14 3/4
Chase Bank	42 1/2
National City Bank	38
Com Wealth Aust 4 1/2 per cent 1956	99
Can Nat Rly 5 per cent 1969	115
Can Nat Rly 4 1/2 per cent 1956	111
Kingdom of Norway 6 per cent 1944	107
Packard declared a dividend of cents. Low price stocks firm and active. High price stocks reactionary.	10

Total business: 1 3/4 million.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 6

Following a small decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 217/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 216/8 on selling by professional operators fearing adverse decision of the U. S. Supreme Court which will be out in America to-day. The undertone of the market was weak.

The market closed to-day at 2-30 p.m. as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Manubhai Deokaran Nanjee of Messrs. Deokaran Nanjee. Closing quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M	216	8	0
Oomra D/J	198	4	0
Oomra March	195	4	0
Bengal D/J	144	8	0
Bengal March	143	8	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 6

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	156
Bengal Fine	...	151
Bengal F G	...	...
C P 1 Fine	203/205	220
C P 2 Fine	200/202	211
Arvi Fine	...	211
Ellichpur Fine	...	208
Berar Fine	192/194	206
Khamgaon Fine	...	207
Mulkapur Fine	...	204
Khandesh Fine	188/191	200
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	201
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	193/196	206
Mathia Fine	...	197
Broach Fine	...	...
Punjab/American	...	237/242
Sindh-American	...	237/242
Cambodia	277/282	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	247/252	...
Compta Good	252/257	...
Westerns	237/242	...
Kampala	355/357	...
Busoga	352/354	...
Jinja	337/342	...
New Manza	322/327	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Jan 6

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	4-1-36	This year.
Khandesh	2,996	82,065
Central India	3,345	54,068
Barsi and Nagar	2,465	42,771
Hyderabad Gaorani	520	5,667
Berar	1,715	57,821
Central Provinces	566	19,436
Total Oomras	11,477	261,828
Dholera	2,452	21,416
N W Provinces	499	45,300
Rajputana	1	27,713
Sind-Punjab	4,708	172,378
Broach	...	3,189
Coompta and Dharwar	80	9,218
Westerns-Northerns	103	13,372
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	3	7,662
Persian	...	8
American	...	8,158
Egyptian and African	1,883	86,473
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	21,215	657,214

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 2nd Jan.

In full-pressed bales

	4-1-36.	This year.
Europe	7	108,550
Japan and China	3,784	283,685
Coast Ports	...	10,154
Up-country by Rail	...	74,157
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	18,260
Total	3,791	494,806

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Jan 6

Ready Javas Rs. 13-10-6
S S Ranee Rs. 3-15-6
Shipment December Rs. 3-15-6
Shipment January Rs. 4-2-6
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 4-4-6
Kesar Rs. 14-5
Saraya Rs. 13-12
Java Spot F. 4.20

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Jan 6

Wheat	9,928 cwts.
Linseed	5,882 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	163 cwts.
Gingellyseed	11,220 cwts.
Poppyseed	54 cwts.
Groundnuts	70,091 cwts.
Castorseed	1,550 cwts.
Rice	15,205 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,754 cwts.
Cottonseed	10,588 cwts.
Gram	1,653 cwts.
Joowar	253 cwts.
Maize	214 cwts.
Bajree	8,939 cwts.
Coal	1,400 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 4-1-36	5592000	3475000
Receipts yesterday 4-1-36	22000	9000
Exports to date 4-1-36	3614000	2604000
Stock at Ports 3-1-36	2766000	3028000
Stock at Interior Towns 3-1-36	1361000	881000
Stock at Liverpool 3-1-36	722000	925000
Visible Supply 3-1-36	6884000	6758000
Quantity in sight 3-1-36	9464000	6155000
Quantity out of sight 3-1-36	5686000	4715000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan 6

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 7/10/6; Highest Rs. 7/11/9; Lowest Rs. 7/10/4 1/2; Closing Rs. 7/10/6

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 8/7; Highest Rs. 8/7/10 1/2; Lowest Rs. 8/5/10 1/2; Closing Rs. 8/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 3/5/6; Highest Rs. 3/5/7 1/2; Closing Rs. 3/5/4 1/2

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 24/12; Highest Rs. 24/13; Lowest Rs. 24/6; Closing Rs. 24/11

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan 6

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 1/16

LONDON.—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Jan-Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 271 1/2
Banks selling T T 268 1/2
Banks buying T T 267

PARIS.—
Banks selling T T 562
Banks buying T T 572

JAPAN.—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8

AMSTERDAM.—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 87 1/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 81 1/2

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN.—
Banks selling D D 91

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.93 4th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 6th instant
Java/London 7.23 1/2 6th instant
Hongkong/London 1/3 3/4 6th instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 15/32 6th instant
London/Paris 74.76 4th instant
London/Belgium 29.31 4th instant
London/Switzerland 15.17 3/4 4th instant
London/Berlin 12.26 1/2 4th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 4th instant
London/New York 4.92 13/16 4th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.26 3/4 4th instant
London/Italy nil
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-1-2 1/2 3rd instant £7-1-2 1/2 4th instant
Silver London Ready 21 1/2 3rd instant 21 1/2 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 50 3rd instant 50 4th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 3rd instant 5/8 per cent 4th instant...
London discounts 6 mos 11/16 per cent 3rd instant 11/16 per cent 4th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Jan. 6.

The local share bazar remained closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Manubhai Deokaran Nanjee of Messrs. Chugondas & Co.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 6

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	F	G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	155	152	149	146	
Punjab	155	152	149	146	
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	
Oomra No. 3	211 208	205	202	...	
C P No. 1	225 222	219	216	...	
C P No. 2	217 214	211	208	...	
Broach No. 2	... ...	...	...	...	
Punjab-Ame	... ...	...	...	...	
Surat	... ...	...	...	...	

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Jan 6

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 35
Copper Sheets Rs. 37/8
Tone: Steady.

SNOW EXPECTED IN KASHMIR

POONA, Jan. 6.

A few light showers occurred in Kashmir, Assam and Bengal, Sandheads reporting one inch.

The Western disturbance caused cloudy weather in North-West India generally.

FORECAST.

A few falls of rain or snow will occur along the North-West Frontier and Kashmir and light showers in Assam and North Burma.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-11-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.005 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 69.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 64.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 79.0 degrees 4.5 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 64.8 degrees 2.4 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 158 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-11-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 74 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.16 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.98 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

Bombay, Jan. 6.

S. S. Sumatra Maru, Captain T. Tomita, Agents O. S Kaisha, arrived from Karachi.

S. S. Begum, Captain H. W. Palmer, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., arrived from Calcutta via Navlakhi.

S. S. Hakubasan Maru, Captain N. Iwata, Agents Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, arrived from Yokohama via Colombo.

S. S. Barenfels, Captain J. Muller, Agents Lionel Edward, arrived from Hamburg via Port Said.

S. S. Acardo, Captain D. T. Kedelie, Agents Burmah Shell Oil S. and D. Co., arrived from Abadan.

S. S. Tokiwa Maru, Captain R. Agawa, Agents N. Y. Kaisha, sailed for Kobe via Singapore.

S. S. Atlanta City, Captain L. E. Walters, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., sailed for Calcutta via Colombo.

S. S. Begum, Captain H. W. Palmer, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., sailed for Rangoon.

S. S. Akbar, Captain A. Keir, Turner Morrison and Co., sailed for Karachi.

LOADING.

S. S. Islami for Jeddah and Red Sea Ports.

S. S. Subadar for Porebunder and Karachi.

S. S. City of Swansea for American Ports via Colombo.

S. S. Barenfels for Europe and American Ports via Bhavnagar.

S. S. Jalaveera for Rangoon.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

S. S. Britania for Liverpool:—45 bales wool, Eastern Wool Tr. Co., 30 bales wool, V. Oomersey and Co., 25 bales wool, S. Mauji, 25 bales cotton waste, C. Jairam and Co., 91 bales cotton T. waste, L. O. Vora, 150 bales cotton T. waste, Jani and Co., 45 bales cotton, B. Harakchand and Co., 250 bales cotton, O. Sulaman and Co., 25 D/S Castor Oil, Swastik Oil Mills.

For Marseilles 30 bales cotton fly, L. O. Vora.

S. S. City of Kobe for Antwerp:—1280 bags Gr. Oil Cake, H. Omerbhoy.

For Liverpool:—1000 packets Myrabollams, H. Bhagwandas and Co.

S. S. City of Swansea for New York:—30 bales Goat Skins, D. Abraham and Sons

For Philadelphia:—174 casks Skins. D. Abraham and Sons.

S. S. Takiwa Maru for Osaka:—75 bdles Aluminium Scrap, B. Ardeshir, 50 pieces Aluminium Scrap, B. Ardeshir, 800 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Anyo Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Hongkong:—95 bags Fish, R. Dhanji and Co.

S. S. Hifuku Maru, for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Langley and Co., 500 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—600 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

S. S. Kaiser-I-Hind Agents M. M. and Co., from London:—44 cases Malt Extract, 100 cases Wincarnis, 129 cases Elec. Goods, 196 cases Confectionery, 99 cases Machinery Parts, 145 cases Provision, 30 cases Playing Cards, 147 cases Lime Juice, 180 cases Castor Oil, 247 cases Milk Powder, 53 cases Chemicals, 55 cases Hardware, 60 cases Glycerine, 715 cases Whisky, 19 cases Medicines, 30 cases Radio, 45 cases Lead-pipe, 20 cases Sausages, 30 cases Wine, 120 cases Gin, 45 cases Fruit-Syrup, 55 cases Spirits, 26 cases Toilet Soap, 48 cases Machinery, 70 cases Ovaltine, 25 cases Beer, 17 cases Biscuits, 27 bales Paper, 30 Drms Varnish, 677 bales Ticket Paper, 275 Brls Lub. Oil, 770 kgs Paint, 40 Bdles Boards, 200 Nos. Motor Covers, 142 Bdles Motor Covers, 95 kgs Dyes, 1895 P. Sack Cement, 195 Drms Cement,

From Amsterdam:—45 cases Beer, 45 cases Cheese, 14 cases Cotton, 25 cases Ham, 39 cases Cotton yarn,

From Rotterdam:—11 cases Cheese.

From Boulogne:—58 cases Champagne.

From Basle:—22 kgs Dyes, 80 Drms Colour.

From Bordaux:—104 cases Brandy, 26 cases Preserve, 24 cases Canned Meat.

From Marseilles:—70 cases Emb. Works, 33 cases Quinine, 5 cases Chemicals, 23 cases Colour.

From Alexandria:—17 cases Dried Dates.

From Jaffa:—103 cases Juice.

JAP POET ON INDIAN MUSIC

Neglect Of Voice Culture Deplored

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Jan 3

Professor Yone Noguchi in a special interview to the "Daily News" expressed his opinion that Indian music was very beautiful but it often gave a feeling that it was sad, melancholy and even monotonous because of the complete lack of gaiety in any of its tunes.

Hindustani music of the type he heard at Calcutta was soft and most pleasing to the ear, unlike the Bengali songs which were a little harsh.

Bombay style of music was less pleasing to the ear, according to the distinguished Japanese visitor, than north Indian style because of the monotony in modulations. According to him Urdu was the best medium for expressing the musician's heart. While expressing appreciation of the softness and melody of voice, which vocalists displayed, he could not help blaming India for the utter neglect of voice culture.

Questioned about the stringed instruments, he said that they were very old-fashioned. Japan had similar instruments, but with some of the modern improvements mainly introduced by the West. Professor Noguchi said that he was in love with the tabla, and Indians would be a complete failure without that. If there was anything which the other countries could copy from India, it was the "tabla."

In conclusion he could not help blaming our musicians for giving the wretched harmonium undue importance at concerts.

C. P. GOVERNOR USES MERCY PREROGATIVE

NAGPUR: Jan. 5.

His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces has commuted the sentence of death passed on Mainabai, wife of Narayan Teli of Berar, now in Amraoti Jail, to one of transportation for life.—United Press.

"I buy Fry's 4 foods in 1, it's better and costs less"

14 ANNAS PER ½ LB. TIN also available in 1lb. & ¼lb. tins

FRY'S 4 Foods in 1 costs only 14 annas for a half-pound tin—could anything so vitally necessary to health be better value!

Fry's 4 Foods in 1 contains all the elements that make for vigorous health. It builds you up, restores lost vitality, promotes sound digestion and ensures restful sleep.

Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is simple to prepare and delicious to take. Buy a tin to-day and try this splendid energiser yourself!

4 FRY'S 1 FOODS IN 1

Until supply is exhausted, a vacuum flask will be given FREE for 4 labels from 1 lb. tins or an equivalent number from smaller tins. Send your labels in a sealed stamped envelope, together with your name and address to the nearest of these addresses:—

WILSON & CO., P.O. Box 2, Madras. SHIMWELL & BRO. (CALCUTTA) LTD., P.O. Box 2, Calcutta. CAMA NORTON & CO., 33, Medows St., Bombay. NUSSERWANJEE & CO. Machi Miani Rd., Karachi.

FREE!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co. can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

REGD. NO. B. 1165

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do insurance business in all departments.
J4

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1936

Federation Will Split On Rock Of Finance

Economists See Menace To Fiscal Autonomy Convention In Safeguards

DACCA, Jan. 3.

At the resumed sitting of the Indian Economic Conference several interesting papers concerning fiscal questions were read in the afternoon session.

Mr. S. V. Ayyar (Dacca University) read a paper on "Some aspects of the new constitution for India." He said that he disagreed with the view that in regard to fiscal questions the position under the new constitution would be worse than now and examined the constitutional position in the matter of the fiscal convention.

In indicating the additional estimated burden on the people of India by bringing into force the new constitution, Mr. Ayyar said:

"India requires at the present time a new orientation in matters of public policy towards the economic betterment of her citizens, to diminish unemployment, to stimulate production and trade, to develop scheme of social insurance, even as other nations are doing. We want a programme —comprehensive and practical, but increasing expenditure in duplicating unnecessary and mischievous political machinery without any real power to regulate freely income or expenditure to the advantage of India is an avoidable luxury. India must again look only to additional taxation for expenditure on the social services which are so urgently necessary in India to-day.

ALL-POWERFUL SAFEGUARDS.

Mr. B. N. Ganguly of Hindu College, Delhi, in his paper on "The Fiscal Autonomy Convention under the new constitution" discussed the position under the new Reforms and observed that although India's right to develop her own fiscal and economic policy and to negotiate trade-agreements had been recognised still discriminatory or penal treatment of British goods had been defined so widely as to make this safeguard as effective as possible. As a result the extent of India's Fiscal Autonomy would be very ill-defined and arbitrary.

In his paper on the "Fiscal Prospects of the Indian Federation Mr. M. K. Muniswamy observed inter alia that the financial provisions concerning the Indian States seemed to err on the side of generosity. The J. P. Committee itself recognised that it was difficult to reconcile the Treaties of the States with any practical scheme of Federal finance. The financial settlement under the Act of 1935 was wanting in uniformity not only between British India and the States as such, but between one State and another. Burdens and benefits were unequal under the proposed Federation. Besides giving an undue weight in Indian canals to the States, the proposed settlement would saddle the Federal Government with increased expenditure to be financed by declining receipts of revenue. From the economic standpoint, the States would gain immensely from their entry into the Federation.

ON THE ROCK OF FINANCE

Discussing the finances of the proposed Federation Mr. Muniswamy expressed the fear that it might split on the rock of finance.

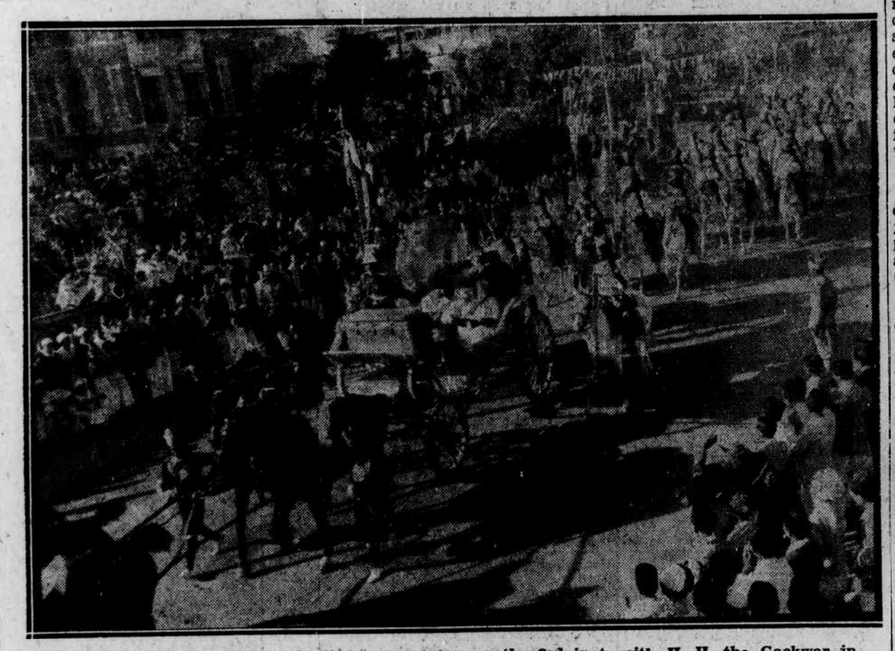
He maintained that the position in regard to fiscal questions would be on the whole, worse under the new constitution than what it was to-day. The particular special responsibility conferred upon the Governor-General for the prevention of commercial discrimination against British imports into India constituted a menace to the Fiscal Autonomy Convention, and was a definitely reactionary departure from the spirit of the report of the Joint Select Committee of 1919 and of the reply of the late Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State, to the Lancashire deputation of 1921. Although the scope of the convention was rather indefinite, it was undeniable that under this convention India had enjoyed a certain amount of freedom in respect of fiscal matters. The Fiscal Convention was now in danger as a result of the new Act.

Discussing the nature of legislative control over Federal expenditure he remarked that non-votable expenditure would constitute over 80 P. C., of the total expenditure of the Federal Government; the bulk of federal expenditure would, therefore, be beyond the control of the Federal Legislature. In one respect it would be worse, for, under the present constitution, the power of restoration in respect of rejected votable grants was excercisable by the Governor-General in council, whereas under the proposed constitution it would be exercisable by the Governor-General alone in the exercise of his individual judgment.—A. P.

JUBILEE SCENCES AT BARODA

(Left) H. H. the Gaekwar in the Jubilee Pandal at Baroda; (Right) H. E. Lord Willingdon on Baroda Railway Station platform.

(Left) Pundit Malaviyaji was a distinguished guest at the Diamond Jubilee of H. H. the Gaekwar at Baroda. Photo shows him conversing with Prof. Manikrao, the noted Physical culturist of the State; (Right) Roman Catholic leaders of Baroda waiting to present an address of felicitations to the Maharaja.



A view of the Baroda Diamond Jubilee Procession on the 3rd inst. with H. H. the Gaekwar in the State Golden carriage.

Structure Of Industry In India

Economists Discuss Prospects Of Cottage Industries

DACCA, Jan. 3.

Several papers on "The Structure of Industry in India and other countries" were read at the afternoon session of the All-India Economic Conference to-day.

Prof. P.S. Lokanatham (Madras) in his paper on "The Structure of Industry in India" suggested that in spite of the theoretical superiority of large-scale industries, in practice it was found that many of the small industries had survived, either due to some inherent defects in transport and marketing, or due to the fact that in a land of small farming like India, cottage industries were supplementary occupations, which did not have to bear full overhead charges or pay full wages, because they did not need any expensive capital and could be carried on during the off season. He, therefore, thought that it would be possible for India to develop village industries with the aid of modern appliances and cheap electrical power.

GUILD SYSTEM PREVAILS.

Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherjee (Lucknow University) discussing the structure of Indian Handicrafts, found that the artisan dealt directly with the consumer and worked with his own materials. There was the piece-wage system in which the artisan dealt with the consumer with material supplied by the latter as in the case of wood-work, golden and silver-work and dress-making. In pottery, wood-curving, silk carpet and blanket weaving. Dr. Mukherjee had found a survival of the medieval guild system in some places.

EDUCATION AND EFFICIENCY.

Mr. J. W. Thomas (Lahore) in his "Note of Japanese Industry" said that the Japanese Industrialists were ahead of Indian manufacturers in effective and collective organisations. Compulsory education in Japan had played an important part in the efficiency of the Japanese worker. He deplored the immense waste of human life and energy in this country and lack of proper help in the matter of economic development.

THEORY OF WAGES.

Wages, international trade and cognate subjects formed the subject matter of a number of papers read at the morning session of the All-India Economic Conference.

Prof. Bejoy Kumar Sarkar (Calcutta University) in his paper on "The theory of wages in the light of social insurance and public finance" said that in view of the existence of widely prevalent measures of state interference to regulate the earnings of labour, Professor Sarkar suggested that the wages as paid in the course of employment were far below the standard of "fair wages", and that, therefore, economic factors were not the only factors in the determination of wages in a modern community. He, therefore, concluded that the existence of social insurance and other methods of transference of wealth from the rich to the poor was both a critique and a corrective of the system of wages. He also drew the further inference that economic theory alone could not explain the cause of fair wages, but that, for an adequate explanation, we must fall back upon moral factors, political considerations, social institutions and other non-economic forces.

EFFICIENCY WAGES RATIO.

Dr. H. L. Dey (Dacca) discussing "Low wages and unfair competition in international trade" showed that only when the efficiency-wages ratio in a certain country was higher than the corresponding ratio of another country, then the first country could produce goods cheaper than the second, and that this could be done both by a high-wage and a low-wage countries. He admitted, however, that there were undoubtedly large stretches of employment areas in what were called backward countries, where wages were abnormally low in the sense of being below the expenses of the customary standard of living, either because of the absence of mobility of labour between industry and industry or because of a rapid growth in the supply of unskilled labour through unrestricted growth of population as in Japan and India, for instance. But, he suggested that tariffs and other penal measures against such countries could not remove these abnormal conditions, but would only tend to aggravate them. The proper remedy, he suggested, was the promotion of indirect mobility and demand through international trade, international loans for economic development and international regulation of hours and conditions of work.

Dr. K. B. Saha (Dacca) in his paper on "Wages and Costs in International Trade" referred to the doctrine prevalent in certain quarters that low-wage countries should be prevented from underselling in high-wage countries. Dr. Shah suggested that, though the influx of some cheaper goods from a low-wage country might compel a reorganisation of industries in the high-wage country through transfer of labour and capital and thus inflict a temporary loss and suffering on certain sections of its people, it would ultimately derive a net benefit by an enlargement of national dividend.

EMPLOYMENT FOR IDLE LABOUR.

Professor Sitaram Sastry (Andhra) in his paper on wages and International Trade" discussed the position in India and said that international trade, by increasing the demand for agricultural product, had hardened the pressure on the soil, which led to the operation of the law of diminishing return. His view, therefore, was that this tendency to increasing differences in factory equipment brought about by free trade should be checked by industrial development through protection, which, he thought, would not have the effect of diverting labour and capital from land, but of creating new employment for idle labour and idle capital.

MADRAS BUDGET UNDER REFORMS

Saving Of Rs. 20 Lakhs From Tranfer Of Ganjam Areas

MADRAS, January 5.

The saving in deficit to the tune of nearly Rs.20 lakhs resulting from the impending transfer of areas in Ganjam to Orissa, will it is expected, constitute one important feature in the Madras budget for the next year which will be presented in the Legislative Council next month.

This will serve to increase the figure on the revenue side of the budget for next year to nearly Rs. 30 lakhs as compared with the revised estimate for current year, which, it is understood, will be set apart for new schemes. If the Tobacco Bill is passed there will be an additional sum of Rs.5 lakhs available for the purpose.

It may be stated that as against an expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs, the revenue derived from the areas to be transferred to Orissa is only a little over Rs.30 lakhs. But for the amount available for what are known as Part III Schemes (schemes urgently necessary, apart from those essential to carry on the administration) would be not more than Rs.5 lakhs.—United Press.

WHAT REFORMS COST MADRAS

MADRAS, January 5.

It is estimated that expenditure in connection with the arrangement for the Reforms during the next official year would amount to Rs. 5 lakhs, of which, 1 lakh is intended to be devoted to the additions and alterations to the Government House at Guindy, which is proposed to be made the weak-end residence of His Excellency the Governor, the Government House, Mount Road, being retained as his permanent residence.

The Guindy House, it is felt, is much too large and straggling for the purpose intended and the idea is to make it compact, leaving some of the existing buildings to be utilised as residences of Government officers.—United Press.

Administration Of Khairpur

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

With reference to the Karachi papers' speculation about the successor of the late Mir of Khairpur, Associated Press reliably understands that the present administration which was in existence before the Mir of Khairpur died would continue.

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe foreign secretary has left for Peshawar today and will return to Delhi after a week.—A. P.

PLACE OF FUNGI IN PLANT KINGDOM

Dr. Bose On Its Utilitarian & Academic Importance

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, January 6.

In his presidential address to the Botany Section of the Indian Science Congress, Dr. S. R. Bose, Ph.D., at the outset paid an eloquent testimony to the contribution made by Botanists and Mycologists who have passed away since the last Science Congress. The president proceeded to survey the ground that has been covered in the sphere of Polyporaceae suggesting further expansion of work.

Stressing the importance of fungi Dr. Bose said that "Apart from utilitarian considerations the fungi have an appeal also from the purely academic point of view. Dilating on the origin of fungi the president relying on the authority of Gaumann, Church and Brooks held that all true fungi are derived from green Algal in monophyletic life add added that fungi holds a unique place in the plant kingdom. The president observed that conditions become favourable for their growth only for a certain part of the year and that the growth is greatly influenced by temperature, humidity and rainfall. Its growth is profuse in August, September and October and can be easily traced in places which abound in decaying logs, prostrate trunks and dead branches.

Concluding the president emphasised the medicinal properties and other uses of Polyporacial and declared that the aim of science is to extend the bounds of knowledge and reduce it to order. The sense of the unknown haunts, the scientists and the intoxication of adventure and discovery is upon him. And while the true scientist has to deal with the observable in life, he is continually inspired by what may be called "the inner vision" of the yet unobserved whole.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS FOR NIZAM'S JUBILEE

Unsold Exhibits Will Be Returned Free Of Charge

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, January 6.

Close after the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress falls the Silver Jubilee of the Nizam of Hyderabad commences in the last week of February. Arrangements for the celebration of the Jubilee are nearing completion and shortly 750 invitations will be issued all over India, to ruling chiefs and high officials and personalities. Editors of leading dailies are being invited and some, it is learnt, have accepted the same and will attend.

Concession has been granted by the Nizam's State Railway for passengers during the Jubilee week. Goods and parcels of unsold articles kept for sale at the exhibition will be free of charge on return journey on the following railways: M. and S. M., G. I. P., N. W. Railway, East India, B. B. and C. I. and B. L. Railways. The Silver Jubilee Exhibition will last for one month commencing on 24th February. Cobham who was invited for aerial display during the Jubilee Week expressed his inability to visit India this season.

The third annual session of the Amraoti District Muslim Educational Conference will be held at Dhamangaon on the 19th January 1936. Khan Saheb Nawab Siddique Ali Khan, M. L. A., Nagpur will preside.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.